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U.S. REACTION TO FREEZE PROPOSAL 'DEPLORABLE'

LD102049 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst on military affairs Vladimir Bogachov writes:

The overwhelming majority of sober-minded people on earth answers in the affirmative without hesitation the question "should the nuclear arms race be stopped."

What does the halting of the nuclear arms race essentially mean? First of all it means an end to the creation and deployment of new nuclear weapon systems, a ban on the tests of nuclear ammunition and nuclear delivery vehicles and, finally, renunciation by all states of the production of fissionable material needed for the creation of nuclear ammunition.

It is precisely this range of important tangible measures that is encompassed by the notion of "nuclear arms freeze." It is precisely such proposals that the Soviet Union, striving to lessen the danger of nuclear war threatening peoples, submitted for consideration of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet Union does not at all view the freezing as an end in itself. It regards these measures only as an effective initial step on the road to the reduction, and in the long run, to the complete liquidation of nuclear armaments, to the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Naturally, nuclear freezing would be the most effective if it were implemented simultaneously by all nuclear powers. The Soviet Union, however, deems it possible that the obligations for the freezing of nuclear armaments be adopted above all by the USSR and the USA on a bilateral basis, as an example for other nuclear powers, with a view to other countries acting in the same way.

Deplorably, the present U.S. Administration so far reacted extremely negatively to the proposals on the freezing of nuclear armaments.

Moreover, President of the United States Ronald Reagan described in public his compatriots declaring for the freezing of nuclear arsenals as "Moscow's agents" who want "the weakening of America." In order to brainwash the public opinion in favor of Washington's militaristic course, the Reagan administration launched the absurb thesis "to disarmament through the build-up of the United States military might." A campaign of allegations about the "Soviet military menace" is mounting in the United States. The President and his assistants come out with the falsified data which must show that the Soviet Union allegedly surpasses the United States for all the indices of military might. The intensive preparation is conducted for the deployment of new systems of U.S. nuclear weapons meant for dealing a preemptive strike -- "MX," "Midgetman," "Trident-2," "Pershing-2" and other missiles.

Washington's practical actions attest to its intention to continue the arms race, to seek military supremacy despite the fact that such a course is connected with a sharp aggravation of danger of nuclear war.

Freezing of nuclear weapons suggested by the Soviet Union would allow for a resolute turn to the improvement of the general atmosphere in the world, would create a more favourable situation for the achievement of agreements on nuclear arms limitation and reduction, would pave the road to a world without wars and nuclear armaments.

SOVIET, U.S. ACADEMICIANS CONFER ON ARMS CONTROL

PM192149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Ardatovskiy report: "USSR-United States: Scientists' Dialogue"]

[Text] The fourth meeting between delegations of scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on problems of international security and arms control has opened in Moscow.

The delegation of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences is headed by Marvin L. Goldberger, president of the California Institute of Technology. Among the U.S. scientists who have arrived in Moscow are Jerome B. Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John D. Steinbruner, director of the Brookings Institution foreign policy study program; California University professor and Nobel Prize winner Charles H. Townes; Wolfgang K. Panovsky, director of the Stanford University Linear Accelerator Center; and other prominent figures from the field of science.

The meeting's program includes the discussion of problems such as nuclear arms in Europe, the danger pertaining to the deployment of arms in outer space, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear arms, the problems in setting up nuclear-free zones, confidence-building measures, and other equally important and topical themes.

The USSR Academy of Sciences delegation is headed by academician Ye.P. Velikhov. The delegation comprises academicians G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Blokhin, G.A. Arbatov, A.A. Bayev, and other authoritative experts.

The talks between the Soviet and U.S. scientists will last till 21 October. The last meeting of this kind was held in Washington last March.

37TH CEMA SESSION CONTINUES IN EAST BERLIN

Discussion Topics

LD191842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (TASS) -- A consistent deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, the development of socialist economic integration, unity in evaluating the international situation and general opinions on the key problems of international policy provide the unchanging basis for relations between fraternal states of the socialist community. This was indicated with new vigor by the 37th meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance taking place here.

Discussing the tasks for a further comprehensive expansion of reciprocal action with the purpose of expanding the economic and social development of each country, the resolving of economic problems that occur and the implementation of programs for socialist and communist construction, the heads of governments of the CEMA member countries stressed that over the last 12 months this strategic course had been consistently implemented.

The CEMA member states have directed their basic efforts at intensifying the economy, improving the structure of the national economy of the countries, mobilizing internal economic reserves and economizing by all possible means on all types of resources.

The advantages of the socialist order and of mutual cooperation make it possible to resolve large-scale tasks and to move forward successfully on social and economic development. Production growth in the years 1982 and 1983 was achieved basically through an increase in labor productivity. The tasks of national economic plans are being successfully fulfilled. In the first 6 months of this year, wholesale industrial output increased by 4.3 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. In almost all the fraternal countries there were increases in real incomes and in the volume of retail trade turnover. Labor conditions also improved. The material base of popular education, culture, and the health service is being strengthened.

All this has been achieved despite the sharp aggravation of the international political and economic situation through the fault of Washington and its NATO allies, and despite attempts by the U.S. Adminstration to organize an economic blockade of the fraternal states.

Those addressing the meeting spoke highly of the consistent, constructive peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. They stated their support for the principled conclusions and evaluations contained in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We, said Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, totally and fully support the statement made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist Warsaw Pact member-state that military superiority of the United States and NATO will never be allowed. If, in spite of reason, things come to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, then corresponding measures will be taken to ensure the security of our country.

CEMA member-countries are actively cooperating in the creation of production and in the introduction of modern technology into the national economy, including microprocessers and industrial robots. This will aid the technical rearming of their national economies and automation in industry and agriculture. It will enable manual labor to be reduced and power, raw materials, and materials to be saved.

The industries ensuring scientific-technical progress and economic efficiency, above all machine-building, power engineering, and the chemical industry, are dynamically developing.

It was noted at the meeting that the continuous development of the economy and the effectiveness of cooperation among the CEMA member-countries confirm the correctness of the political and economic course determined by the communist and workers parties at their congresses and plenums.

The CEMA member-countries are beginning to coordinate their national economic plans for the next 5-year plan period. Stress was laid on the importance of achieving, in the course of this work, a further development in specialization and cooperation in production in the leading branches of industry on a multilateral and a bilateral basis.

In scientific-technical cooperation, the main emphasis was laid on the accelerated creation of new technologies, machines, equipment, and materials. Attention was paid to the great reserves for cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere for increasing foodstuff production.

The work of the meeting confirmed that integration, to a considerable extent, today determines not only the dynamics of development but also the technical and economic level of many branches of industry, agriculture, transport, and construction.

The CEMA member-countries continue to cooperate with the developing states and also with the developed capitalist countries and implement contacts with international economic organizations in various forms.

The Editorial Commission has begun its work at the meeting. The CEMA session continues its work.

Tikhonov Toast

LD192206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1950 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- At the reception to mark the 37th CEMA session in Berlin Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made the following toast:

Allow me first of all to express thanks for the warm words and the good wishes for further success that have been directed to the peoples of our fraternal countries. On behalf of all the heads and members of the delegations taking part in the 37th CEMA session I should like to thank warmly the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the Government of the GDR, and Comrade Erich Honecker personally for the great attention which has been accorded our work.

Our German friends have done everything possible to ensure that the meeting could take place in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere and lead to fruitful results.

I believe that we can be satisfied with the results of the CEMA council meeting that has taken place. Our work has been carried out in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, and it has been characterized by a constructive approach and the creative search for effective solutions to topical problems.

We were of one accord in our assessment of what we have achieved and of what remains to be done for the further deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of increasing economic strength and further raising the living standards of the peoples of the socialist community. We are convinced that the fraternal countries, by fully employing the advantages of the socialist planned economy and the diverse experiences of cooperation we have collected, will master these tasks.

We shall master them despite the policy of economic pressure and blackmail toward the CEMA states being pursued by the leaders of the United States and its NATO allies.

We shall continue to strengthen our cooperation and our unity. That is the guarantee for the successful socioeconomic development of each of our countries and of the community as a whole.

A significant result of our joint work consists in the conclusion of the preparations for the economic discussions of the CEMA states at the highest level. We are convinced that the forthcoming discussions will lead to an increase in the effectiveness of the cooperation among the fraternal states and will make it possible to raise our economic integration to a qualitatively new level and to fashion it more deeply, more comprehensively and more effectively, and will ensure a reliable strengthening of the economies of the countries.

The policy of our fraternal parties and states is a policy of peace and development. It is dear to the peoples of the world and is understood by them. The total foreign policy activity of the countries of the socialist community is an extremely important contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace, for the preservation of detente and for the prevention of a new spiral of the arms race.

Allow me, dear comrades, once more to thank our German friends for the good and precise organization of the work of the council meeting and to express to the people of Berlin our thanks for their cordial reception and hospitality.

Tikhonov-Honecker Meeting

LD192114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the heads of delegations taking part in the 38th CEMA session. Present at the meeting were Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of the delegations of the CEMA member countries, and other participants in the session.

Comrade Honecker placed high value on the results of the session's discussion of the achievements of, and prospects for, economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the fraternal countries. He emphasized that cooperation within the CEMA framework is an important contribution to the all-round consolidation of the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries. The planned implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program and the long-term specific programs of cooperation in the key branches of material production has not only economic significance but also important political significance. Close cooperation within CEMA is an important factor in consolidating the positions of socialism in the struggle to ensure peace. The SED and the Government and people of the GDR fully support the constructive proposals on disarmament advanced by Comrade Andropov. At this moment of great significance for the destiny of all mankind, he addressed an urgent appeal for good sense to the governments of the United States and its allies in NATO. Comrade Honecker emphasized that the deepening of socialist economic integration and the planned cooperation of the national economies of the GDR, the USSR, and the other member countries of CEMA are important prerequisites for further stable economic and social development in the GDR.

On behalf of the meeting's participants, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov expressed sincere gratitude to the SED Central Committee, the GDR Government, and to Erich Honecker personally for the warm reception and the provision of splendid conditions for the fruitful work of the CEMA session in Berlin.

Also taking part in the meeting were Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and other GDR leaders. The meeting passed in a warm, fraternal atmosphere.

Tikhonov Makes 'Great Impression'

LD192113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program with Viktor Levin]

[Text] The 37th CEMA session is continuing in Berlin at the level of heads of government. The agenda of the session includes the results of and prospects for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries.

Although economic problems occupy the principal place in the exchange of views, great attention is also being devoted to the international situation. In connection with this, those speaking at the session note the enormous significance of the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which gives a profound analysis of the situation in the world and the dangerous consequences of the adventurist course of the Reagan administration, which is leading to a sharp intensification of tension. In connection with this, there is increased urgency in the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries.

The idea of the fruitfulness of the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and their vital interest in the further development of socialist economic integration is a theme of all the speeches from the participants in the session. A great impression was made by the speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who stressed that improving the political and economic collaboration of the CEMA countries is assigned primary significance by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Noting what has been achieved -- and no little has been achieved -- the participants are also paying attention to unsolved problems, to those tasks presently being brought to the fore. Washington's line of subverting the West's economic ties with socialist states leads to the arising of certain difficulties. It is stressed at the session that the community of the socialist states has at its disposal all that is essential in order, by collective effort, to ensure its technical and economic invulnerability. Comrade Tikhonov, for example, described how in recent years the Soviet Union has set up production of many products of the chemical, metallurgical, and engineering industries that formerly were purchased in the United States and countries supporting the discriminatory actions of the American leadership.

CEMA is discussing thoroughly new tasks and there is no doubt that they will be solved successfully.

Cuban Delegate's Speech

LD192154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 19 Oct 83

["From the Speech by the Head of the Cuban Delegation Carlos Rafael Rodriguez" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- In his speech at the 37th CEMA meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez spoke about the tense world political situation. The hard line of the Reagan administration in the United States has brought mankind into a dramatic situation, to the brink of catastrophe, of total war. The latest expression of this dangerous policy is the planned deployment of 572 nuclear missiles in Europe. Unfortunately, it is supported by the United States' NATO allies, with a few exceptions.

We want to join with the hundreds of millions of men and women who are demanding peace, negotiations, and the banning of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world, the speaker said. Cuba supports the Soviet Union's constructive position, as expressed in Yuriy Andropov's proposals and which are also supported by Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

He also referred to the report submitted to the meeting by the chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Material-Technical Supplies. Although the results mentioned in the report in connection with energy saving and the increasingly efficient use of fuel and energy resources can be assessed positively, he said that not all our countries have achieved equal success in this sphere. This also applies to food production. We approve the programs which have been proposed in this sphere, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said.

In Cuba the enterprises of the Ministry for the Sugar Industry are striving, with the support of the entire country, to raise sugar production, also using sugar-cane waste gases as fuel. They have set themselves the target of achieving higher technical efficiency on the basis of more modern and larger steam generators, though which the sugar factories can considerably increase their contribution to the national energy system.

The speaker described the formation of a national commission for questions of the energy economy, to be headed by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as a new measure for conserving energy resources and using them more efficiently. He also said: "In the Latin American countries, whose modest economic growth over the past decade caused the proponents of capitalism to praise the development possibilities within this system, there was a global economic decline in 1982 that covered almost the entire region. An even greater decline is expected in 1983."

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said this is not only a result of the capitalist system but also of the measures forced upon the world, which the United States can do as it pleases.

In this connection he pointed to other external and internal factors which restrict development. Despite this, during the first half of 1983 Cuba's gross national product grew by more than 3 percent. The main difference between Cuba's position and that of its neighboring Latin American countries is that the economic development and the growth of the prosperity of the Cuban people depends on its relations with the socialist countries, based on the principles of equal rights and cooperation. The purposeful work of the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, for raising economic efficiency must also be stressed, he said.

Under the slogan "Production and defense", a system of economic management and planning, adopted by the First CPC Congress, is being introduced.

The speaker also said: "We base our certainty about the future on cooperation with the socialist countries, specially with the Soviet Union, on systematical and accelerated increasing of efficiency and labor productivity and on the introduction of scientific-technical innovations in the Cuban economy. We would like to stress this conviction here at the 37th CEMA meeting. Cuba's successes testify to the exceptional importance of CEMA's relations with the developing countries."

USTINOV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR BERLIN MEETING

LD192338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, today left Moscow for Berlin to participate in the work of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING VIEWED

LD192032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (TASS) -- Judging by everything, Washington has set itself the task of breaking into the European house with its missiles whatever the cost, NOVOYE VREMYA writes in its 43d edition in an editorial article devoted to the results of the Sofia meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Pact member states. Washington, the weekly continues, is deliberately procrastinating at the Geneva talks and is already secretly moving installations across the ocean in parts without waiting for December.

The participants in the Sofia meeting stated: If agreement is not reached by the end of this year, then it is essential that the talks should be continued in conditions whereby the United States and its NATO allies renounce the dates they themselves set for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles. In such conditions, the USSR is prepared to continue to observe its unilateral freeze on medium-range missile facilities located in the European part of its territory and to implement the unilateral reduction of such facilities, which was begun together with the introduction of this moratorium.

It would seem that something should be said by the leaders of those countries for which the United States is preparing its New Year "presents," the weekly continues. For these are not Christmas crackers. It is no secret to anyone that Pershings and cruise missiles are offensive weapons.

The Sofia meeting once again called attention to the fact that those states that allow the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear weapons on their territory would be taking on themselves, before all the peoples, the responsibility for the consequences for peace in Europe.

This blame will be all the heavier because many political parties, primarily the communist parties, as well as public organizations and the working masses in Western Europe itself have given a timely warning to the ruling circles against rash steps.

No one can have any doubt that the socialist countries are capable of ensuring their security under any circumstance. But we do not separate the welfare of our peoples and their security from the welfare and security of other peoples, NOVOYE VREMYA stresses. In this lies the strength of socialist foreign policy and the secret of its influence in the world.

WARSAW PACT 'FRATERNAL UNITY,' POLICIES EXTOLLED

PM170926 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Leonard Kraynov "International Review": "The Strength of Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] I am reading a letter I have just received from Sofia. It is from Atanas Atanasov, a Bulgarian musician who worked for the Sofia Opera orchestra for more than 30 years. He says in the letter: "I rejoice at the Soviet Government's sensible initiatives, at your persistent struggle against the threat of war. I rejoice and give thanks. I remember, during a tour in the capitalist countries, occasionally being asked such questions as: How do you explain your total agreement with Soviet policy? Why do you never object to anything Russian? To these and other questions like them my friends and I would usually ask the question: Why shouldn't we agree with a policy which is based on a desire for peace and for a better life for all working people? That is our policy, after all. And why should we argue with our friends, with people who think like us? I mean it's like arguing with yourself. You won't disabuse everyone, if course," Atanasov continues. "But I have noticed more than once that for all the efforts of people with malevolent intentions and for all the doubts of ignorant and ill-informed people, many people in the West always envy the relationships of sincere friendship which are to be found in the socialist world. Our relations are indeed very attractive, very pure and sincere...."

Yes, Atanasov is right. The socialist world is the most attractive force on earth. Ordinary people in various countries are impressed by the nobility of aims, the purity of intentions and the tremendous desire to do good, that is, everything that characterizes the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The relationships within the socialist community are an example of sincerity and benevolence for all the peoples of the world. For all the diversity of forms and the different national characteristics, these relationships are based on fraternal friendship which is founded on common communist principles. The world of socialism with its slogan that everyone understands, "All for Man," is now the surest guarantee of social progress and human rights.

Humanity and nobility of aims in domestic policy are part and parcel of humanity and nobility in foreign policy. And this is not to the liking of those who want to impose their ways on the world. In his recent speech in Vienna U.S. Vice President Bush was rather free and crude in his appraisal of the socialist countries' foreign and domestic policy and was arrogant enough to lecture them. You see, he was very much averse to the to the socialist states' coordinated foreign policy. Even the BBC in its comments on the speech admitted that the attempt to drive a wedge into relations between socialist countries had had exactly the opposite effect to the one intended. This attempt shows not only the impudence of the purveyor of gratuitous advice, but also desperation. People will do anything if they see all hope of disrupting the unity and fraternal cohesion of the forces of socialism crumbling.

They reproach us, alleging that we are less civilized than Mr Bush, said V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, in a BBC interview. But does Mr Bush have any idea what civilization is? Does he know that "civilized" people created the gas chambers in which millions of women and children were killed? That it was the "most civilized" country which napalmed Vietnam and destroyed Song My and is aiding the genocide of Palestinians, rejecting their right to a motherland, and preparing the destruction of human civilization?

In connection with this escapade by a senior transatlantic official fond of teaching others how to live, one recalls a political discussion in Sofia in which a Western journalist upbraided correspondents from the socialist countries in the following terms: "You, together with your governments, you are all part of a political conspiracy."

"Yes, of course we are part of a conspiracy," a correspondent from the GDR replied. "Along with our governments and our colleagues" (pointing to the journalists from the socialist countries). "And the purpose of the conspiracy is to save the world from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe."

When we put forward far-reaching proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range -- in Europe, we are concerned not only about the USSR's security but also about the security of all other countries. These words from the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are filled with the deepest responsibility for the future of the world. The socialist countries counter the doctrine of war hysteria and the frantic arms race with a consistent struggle for peace and security. The aim of all the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is to normalize the international situation and neutralize the threat of a world thermonuclear war. The world of socialism is fully resolved to make relaxation of tension the leading trend in world politics in the eighties too. The very acute international problems are constantly being scrutinized by the socialist countries. The Soviet state and its allies have a wealth of experience of coordinating foreign policy actions. And the world is getting a fine return on this collaboration.

The multifaceted contacts between the community's countries, the bilateral and multilateral summit meetings, and the constant in-depth consultations help us to define and formulate more exactly our common aims and tasks and our joint actions in the international arena. The socialist countries' peace-loving foreign policy is not a tactical maneuver or expedient; it is a strategically principled and immutable course, a most important sphere of activity in the international arena.

Yes, unity of aims and a common ideology also mean unity of actions in foreign policy. The 20 September conference of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties noted the great significance of the socialist countries' new initiatives aimed at preventing the dangerous escalation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and reducing and liquidating nuclear arms. Once again there emerged clearly the idea of joint coordinated actions benefiting the cause of peace.

In close alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers report says, the GDR will continue to actively promote the implementation of the initiatives contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration and the joint statement by the participants in the meeting of socialist countries' leaders in Moscow.

Similar statements have been made this fall in the capitals of other socialist community countries. The peoples, the communist and workers parties, and the governments of the fraternal socialist countries warmly approved the statement by Yu.V. Andropov and expressed their utmost support for the Soviet initiatives. Our mutual support and mutual assistance are a manifestation of socialist internationalism, whereby the success of each socialist country is the property of all and the achievements of all belong to each community state.

The entire experience of conducting the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy demonstrates that proletarian socialist internationalism has been a powerful weapon at the most difficult stages of the development of these states and remains a powerful weapon today, when global problems of war and peace are being solved through joint efforts. It is pertinent to recall that on 23 June the socialist countries put forward a draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. The socialist countries' constructive and flexible stance on arms reduction questions inspires peace fighters in all countries and generates expectations of reciprocal goodwill on the part of the Western partners.

What can be more important for people today than the preservation of peace? "Only the world is more important than peace," "No to nuclear war!" we read on the placards of the mass demonstrations and meetings held throughout Europe and outside the old continent. The Soviet Union proposed that the item "Condemnation of Nuclear War" be included on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session as a matter of importance and urgency. The draft "Condemnation of Nuclear War" declaration, the proposal on examining the question of freezing nuclear weapons, the proposal on concluding a treaty prohibiting the use of force in space and from space toward the earth, like the other Soviet initiatives, aroused tremendous international interest and the peoples' gratitude. The implementation of the Soviet initiatives would be a constructive step on the path of averting a nuclear catastrophe, S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, said. The peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the present session reflect the general position of the socialist community countries, CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek stressed.

So we have on the agenda of international life at this crucial time for mankind a clear-cut program of measures proposed by the USSR. One can confidently say that there is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit and ban by mutual agreement with the United States and its allies. Indeed, our peoples' desire to bury the hatchet deep in the ground is sincere and unshakable.

The path to disarmament, the path to lasting, reliable peace is no easy one. Yet neither is it a labyrinth with no exit. The constructive proposals issuing from the socialist community countries and the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist states are receiving active support from all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces. Neither provocations, nor threats, nor blackmail, nor deception -- none of this has aided the imperialists in the past, nor will it aid them in the future. The peoples of the socialist countries will never give up their freedom and independence and their achievements in building a new life. That is why they are so cohesively and determinedly waging a large-scale offensive against war.

PRAVDA SCORES REAGAN AIDES, MISSILES, ISRAEL

PM191006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "International Review"]

[Text] Light and Dark

There are some documents that are destined for a long life. And future historians studying our times will repeatedly note with scientific honesty that the voice of reason and statesmanship was heard from Moscow at an extremely dangerous hour for the fate of peace. Just such a document is the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Addressed to all mankind, it completely unmasks those who are trying to condemn mankind to destruction and contains a clear program of action aimed at saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. Each new day confirms this document's growing influence on people's minds and its mobilizing force in the struggle against the militarist course being pursued in international affairs by the current U.S. Administration.

But "flexible" Washington seems to have had a political seizure. Confusion reigns there. As the news agencies report, R. Reagan is urgently cobbling together new propaganda departments and "situation groups" all with the same aim -- to reduce the effect of the new Soviet initiatives on the public. But even the U.S. mass media are confirming the indisputable fact that more and more people, including Americans, realize the true goal of Washington's "peace-making" damagoguery.

Here, for example, is what the two largest U.S. newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST, think about the new White House "initiatives." The former called them "President Reagan's latest attempt to prevent progress in the arms control sphere and, by way of exchange, to enlist the support of Congress for the MX missile system." The latter was even more forthright in its words: "He is simply trying to persuade Congress to allocate more money for missiles, to deceive the Europeans, and to distract his critics by any other means." It is no coincidence that Senator J. Glenn, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Presidency, has profited from the unpopularity of Reagan's stance at the Geneva talks and proposed that the deployment of the U.S. missiles be postponed.

It is also typical that Moscow is proposing that the dangerous competition to produce and stockpile mass destruction weapons be ended and that an improvement in the international atmosphere be achieved, whereas Washington is already secretly shipping consignments of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles by air into the FRG and other West European countries. The Soviet leader's statement says that "all the peoples and every inhabitant of our planet must realize the danger. They must realize it so as to unite their efforts in the struggle for their own existence." But Washington understands its "own existence" as being at the expense of others. Thought is being given there, the press reports, to the matter of how, in the "event of a nuclear war," the occupants of the White House can most safely reach the presidential "judgment day aircraft" -- the Boeing which is designated as R. Reagan's command post. There you have it. Two worlds, two policies.

The logic of the U.S. President, who sees his own salvation in an aircraft flying above an incinerated earth, is countered by the struggle of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to save present and future generations to live in peace without fear of being destroyed in a nuclear war. The situation is particularly alarming in Europe, where the United States wants to deploy its new first-strike nuclear weapons at all costs. With this aim in mind it has deliberately deadlocked the Geneva talks. The situation in Geneva is the subject of active international discussion.

The communique of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states held in Sofia 13-14 October stated that the possibility of reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks which would meet the people's interests still exists. In this context it was noted that if an agreement is not reached at the talks before the end of this year, it will be necessary to prolong the talks so as to reach an agreement, on condition that the United States and its NATO allies abandon their set deadline for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles. At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the Soviet Union's readiness under such conditions to continue observing its unilaterally introduced freeze on medium-range missile means stationed in the European part of its territory and to implement the unilateral reduction of such means which was started with the introduction of that freeze is an important contribution to creating the conditions for the successful completion of the talks.

This is a clear and constructive position imbued with the good will to search for a way out of the impasse at the Geneva talks. The proposals put forward in the communique are based on the only fair principle -- that of equality and identical security. As UPI reports from Washington, the U.S. Administration has, however, hastened to "find virtually nothing" in this statement "with which it could agree." Of course not! How can Washington agree to reasonable and realistic proposals when it is stubbornly trying to upset the existing strategic parity and to deploy the new medium-range nuclear missiles -- first-strike weapons -- in Europe come what may.

These sinister plans are meeting increasing opposition from the West European peoples. Hundreds of thousands of people are taking part in antiwar demonstrations nowadays to voice a firm "no" to Washington's insane ambitions. In the FRG, for example, most of the population oppose the deployment of the U.S. missiles.

Figures from the FRG ruling camp, however, are in fact justifying this fatal venture. Some of them are even resorting to political intrigue in order to take the steam out of the mass antiwar demonstrations in defense of peace. And so as to dull people's vigilance, the false thesis is being put out that even after the installation of the Pershing and cruise missiles little will change, all will return to its normal course after a while, and even with the missiles in place it will be possible to reach agreements, "real" ones this time, in the "Hamburg style" ["po gamburgskomu shchetu"] (at one time fighters in Hamburg used to sort out the real champions behind closed doors with no holds barred). This pathetic "logic" is designed for simpletons, of course. Only they can believe that increased nuclear confrontation somehow promotes the development of political contacts and businesslike relations. But after all, simpletons are in short supply now. And hardly anyone will succeed in disorienting the public in the European countries and the United States. And if it is a question of the "Hamburg style," the ones made answerable according to it will be those leaders who help to implement Washington's dangerous plans for bringing about a new nuclear breakthrough [proryv] in Europe.

"All the President's Men"

They like records in the United States. The names of all the "champions" -- in long-distance spitting, beer drinking and so forth -- are entered in a special "book of records." It seems that the U.S. President and his "team" are also claiming a place on this distinctive "roll of honor." In any event, the present administration has already broken all "records" for the number of noisy scandals to do with swindling and all kinds of unscrupulous dealings involving "all the President's men." Furthermore, all the traces leading directly to the Oval Office of the White House are becoming increasingly clear.

There is the investigation of the "Casey affair" -- Casey is the CIA chief considered by the CIA's "relative," the FBI, to be a key figure in the story of the theft of documents in 1980 from then President Carter.

Next in line is Senator Paul Laxalt, a very close friend of the President, who is general chairman of the Republican Party National Committee. The fat file of the criminal case against this man who, as they say, "speaks for the President," is growing. Laxalt's close links with the criminal world of the Mafia in the Las Vegas gambling empire are coming increasingly to light. It was the Mafia which catapulted Nevada's "favorite son" to Capitol Hill in Washington, where the U.S. Senate sits. In the last election, Mafia ringleaders paid the President's closest comrade-in-arms $50,000, according to court and police organ figures.

Laxalt's benefactors include well-known Mafiosi and major casino proprietors (Allen Saks) and Herbert (Tobmen). Moreover, the senator, as chairman of a Senate Judiciary(!) Committee subcommittee, obtained money through his friends from underworld multimillionaire and U.S. crime boss (Meyer Lanski). The senator is pocketing a large proportion of the money for himself. But where is the rest going? -- observers are asking, recalling that Laxalt has already twice been chairman of Ronald Reagan election committees and in all probability will be so again (if he manages to make it before he is finally exposed).

Even a quick glance at the "President's men" makes one think that each successive scandal exposing this network of evil stems from the preceding one and is connected with the one that follows. It recently became known, for example, that (Allen Dorfman), a prominent Mafia figure, was a business partner of Laxalt's. Another person close to the President, Labor Secretary Donovan, has also been connected with (Dorfman).

American Interior Secretary J. Watt had to resign this week. Way back in his youth he had been a legal adviser for major monopolies stealing America's natural resources. On becoming secretary, Watts conducted matters in the grand style. He lavishly rewarded the country's major corporations, above all those headed by the "fat cats" who made the largest financial contributions to R. Reagan's election campaign. This included a member of the President's "kitchen cabinet," the "beer king" Coors, one of America's wealthiest men, who has on his conscience the sickness and death of people living near his plants, which are illegally contaminating the environment.

As the CHICAGO TRIBUNE reports, Watt's department sold state-owned coalfields in Montana, North Dakota, and New Mexico to private business at almost $100 million below their value. Whereas funds intended for cleaning up the environment, even in those regions declared "national disaster" areas, have been frozen.

Meanwhile Watt himself has lived as well as the "beer king." This cabinet member shamelessly picked the state's pocket. On one spree with friends he spent about $9,000 of department funds. Moreover, Watt and his friends (among them the President's very close councellor E. Meese) did not carouse just anywhere, but in the capital's Arlington mansion state museum, where they made use of unique antique utensils and furniture. And all this has been happening against the backdrop of the President's hypocritical statements about "very strict economies" on state resources and of appeals to the people to "tighten their belts." What enormous hypocrisy!

A member of the "California mafia," W. Clark, has now been appointed to replace Watt. This politician, who is marked by conspicuous hawkishness, used to hold the post of assistant to the President for national security affairs. It is obvious that the notoriety of this "crusader" has been preventing the President from appearing the "more sober politician" he would wish to pass for in order to capture votes in the next election campaign. Clark has been taken away from the foreground, but has been given a lucrative post. He will be back....

Terrorists in Power

A new government has been formed in Israel. The superhawk Begin has been replaced by Y. Shamir, who has been his closest associate and who once led the Stern terrorist group. It is typical that three out of Israel's seven prime ministers have been leaders of terrorist organizations. This means that the new government will in no way alter its aggressive foreign policy course. "The new Israeli Government head is still more aggressively minded regarding the Arab countries than even former Prime Minister Begin," writes the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, which cannot in any way be accused of having a prejudiced attitude to Tel Aviv.

However, instead of continuing a policy of foreign brigandage and adventurism, the Tel Aviv rulers should, in the view of observers, concern themselves urgently with the country's domestic situation. Things are happening in this "promised land" which if they occured in any other country would have its leaders well and truly indicted for anti-Semitism. Israel is on the brink of complete financial collapse. The level of inflation, which last year amounted to 131.5 percent, will reach 150 percent by the end of this year. The country's trade deficit, which stood at a level of $4.9 billion in 1982, will have risen to $5.2 billion by this December. The foreign debt will reach $24 billion, that is to say, $5,360 for every Israeli. This catastrophic situation is the heavy retribution to be paid for the aggressive wars against neighboring Arab states and for occupying their native lands. The invasion of Lebanon alone, according to official figures, has cost at least $7 billion.

What exactly is the new Tel Aviv government hoping for? The question does not really need to be asked. The answer is well known. It is hoping for the same generosity from Washington, which uses present-day Israel as its dagger at the Arab people's throat. Washington needs Israel now in order to expand its military intervention in the Near East. The United States has very far-reaching plans here. As the Libyan newspaper AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR comments, the Pentagon is preparing a new Israeli attack on Syria so as to try to eliminate Syria as the main obstacle to the implementation of its plans in the Near East.

In this context the new provocation campaign launched by the Washington administration concerning Syria's sovereign right to possess arms to defend its territory and independence attracts attention. In claiming the right to decide what the Syrian Army may and may not be armed with, Washington is plainly kicking up a fuss so as to further aggravate the situation in the Near East. This all goes to show unequivocally once again that it is the United States which bears the main responsibility for prolonging and aggravating the Near East conflict.

INTERSPUTNIK APPROVES DRAFT ACCORD WITH ITU

LD191946 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tashkent October 19 TASS -- The 12th session of Intersputnik, international space communication organisation, currently under way in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, has approved a draft agreement with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The draft fully reflects the interests of both sides, John Francis, the ITU's representative, told the session. It provides for a broad exchange of information, mutual participation in international symposiums, conferences and other meetings.

The ITU representative stressed that the agreement between the International Telecommunication Union and Intersputnik will become an important step in exploring and using space for peaceful purposes.

John Francis stressed Intersputnik's great role in developing and perfecting national communication systems in developing countries. Business partnership between the two organisations, he said, will help raise the effectiveness of this work.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE SEMINAR ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD142307 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The first seminar of representatives of Arab states on issues of developing trade with the Soviet Unoin and other socialist countries in Europe ended in Moscow today.

The meeting, sponsored by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) jointly with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was attended by foreign trade experts from Algeria, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Syria, Somalia, and Sudan, as well as the ambassador of the League of Arab States to Geneva-based international organisations.

The seminar was addressed by leading economists of the Soviet Union, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia, whose reports dealt with the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation with Arab states. The attending representatives of Arab states also familiarized themselves with the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, and the International Investment Bank.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S MILITARY GOALS DECRIED

Press Conference Remarks Viewed

LD200925 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, has again categorically declared that the decision on the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles in December stands firm. Speaking at a press conference in Washington he gave it to understand that the United States would proceed at the talks with the USSR in Geneva from the same positions. The American side keeps advancing at the talks patently unacceptable demands for the Soviet Union, aimed at reaching military superiority which is responsible for leading the talks into a dead end.

Touching on the situation in Lebanon, the President said American Marines would stay there as long as is needed. The head of the United States Administration avoided a directed answer to the question whether the United States was involved in subversive activities against Nicaragua, although facts of U.S. military interference in the affairs of that country are generally known.

'Rearmament' Is Supremacy Quest

LD191359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1042 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The United States intends to continue its course of pressing ahead with the arms race and of torpedoing efforts to establish effective control over it. This was confirmed by a speech President Ronald Reagan made in the White House on Tuesday to editors of local American papers and radio stations.

Reagan boasted that the administration he heads "has begun a program of rebuilding U.S. military capabilities," that is, a vast program for the "rearmament of America," the implementation of which will cost over $2 trillion over the next 5 years. The President declared that America must be "strong," thus in effect admitting Washington's desire to achieve military-strategic supremacy over the USSR.

The head of the White House has again resorted to unconcealed lying, asserting that in the past decade U.S. military power has allegedly "been seriously weakened," just as the Soviet Union has allegedly been implementing its "massed growth." It is well known -- and many prestigious American experts even admit this -- that there is approximate equality of forces between the United States and the Soviet Union in the military field. Asserting the contrary, as does the U.S. President, is nothing but an attempt to stand the facts on their head.

With regard to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, deadlocked by Washington, Reagan held forth to the effect that the United States has allegedly been making "serious efforts" at the talks to achieve arms reductions, particularly in the sphere of medium-range missiles. He asserted that the United States "is ready for any accord" with the Soviet Union, "which would be subject to verification and just for all sides."

Nothing could be further from the truth, since in fact, Washington is striving not to "reduce" armaments and the danger of war, but to alter, to NATO's benefit, the balance of medium-range nuclear weapons existing in the European region. This was virtually admitted by Reagan himself when he confirmed the determination of the United States and NATO to implement the plans for the deployment in Western Europe of 572 American cruise and Pershing II missiles.

Appealing to participants in the antiwar movement, which is growing in Western Europe and throughout the world, and primarily to young people, the White House chief called on them to "think about the fact" that it is allegedly "not the United States and not NATO who are threatening peace," but that the Soviet Union is being "stubborn" in rejecting the American proposals, which it clearly finds unacceptable. This statement is also aimed at misleading or actually deceiving the public. The actual deeds of Washington, its broad campaign of preparations for war, clearly show the origin of the real threat to peace and peoples' security.

'Hypocrisy' of 'Millionaire Government'

LD192247 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the anxiety all over the world, also among the U.S. public, over the adventuristic aggressive course of the present U.S. Administration is increasing, the Washington "crusaders" are making ever more vigorous attempts to justify somehow their dangerous manhating policy by ideological subversion, by rabid slander of socialism. Another confirmation of this was a "statement" of President Reagan that was recently published in Washington.

Finding, apparently, no other pretext for vicious attacks on the USSR, Reagan recoursed to the old trite allegations about "violations of human rights" in the Soviet Union. President Reagan pursues two aims. On the one hand, he tries to slander socialism, and, by misinforming and duping the man in the street to instill in him the idea that the USSR is a certain "focus of evil". On the other hand, he tries to present Washington as a "champion of democracy", as a guardian of "norms of international morality".

The allegations contained in the President's "statement" are so absurd that there is no need to deny them. But it is noteworthy that the attempts to interfere in affairs of sovereign states, accompanied by hypocritical sermonising about human rights, are made precisely in the United States, the country whose rulers continue stepping up the insane arms race, are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe which threatens to deprive millions of people of their main fundamental right, the right to live. Deliberations about "morality" and "humanism" come from those who, acting at one with the Zionist aggressor, commit heinous crimes on the long-suffering land of Lebanon, who are perpetrating genocide in Salvador, who are patronising the fascist clique that drenched Chile in blood, who are sending gangs of hired murderers into sovereign Afghanistan.

The truth of Washington's sermonising is shown to the world by the facts which characterise the atmosphere in the United States itself where the "Reagan team" is implanting zealously the cult of violence, is stirring up war hysteria. It is talked in Washington about "humaneness" by those who, having created in the country a system of legalised state arbitrariness, keep under the police surveillance practically the entire adult population of the country, who throw behind bars the fighters against racial discrimination and trade union activists that dare protest against the sway of monopolies. The call for the "observance of human rights" is made by the rulers of the country in which the army of the fully and partially unemployed reaches 18 million and where nearly 35 million people lead a miserable life below the official "poverty line". Really, there is no limit to the hypocricy of the Reagan "government of millionaires".

GROMYKO MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR NOTED

LD191902 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, received Hartman, ambassador of the United States to the USSR, at the latter's request.

The conversation concerned several important questions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

REAGAN, ANDROPOV FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS CONTRASTED

PM131401 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture": "The Leaders' Responsibility"]

[Text] World politics today as never before needs leaders of world stature; in other words, leaders who do not look at the world through the peephole of narrow and selfish interests, who strive responsibly and consistently to resolve the main problem of all mankind -- the preservation of world peace. In our age, a staggering and terrifying age when human knowledge has finally created the weapon for mankind's self-destruction, responsible statesmen and especially the leaders of the two nuclear giants have only one choice: to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The international public has become familiar with two documents expressing the world policy of the two great powers of our times: the Soviet Union and the United States. These are the 28 September statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the 26 September UN speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. These documents express two different, and it can be said opposite, courses in world politics, two different levels of political leaders' responsibility for the fate of the world.

There is a by no means accidental coincidence in the timing of statements by the leaders of the two thermonuclear giants.

International relations and maybe -- who knows? -- even world history as a whole are now going through a critical period. Someone remarked once that history is a clever rogue whose twists and turns surpass any imagination. And one of history's ruses is that it diligently hides the point from which the new counting of time begins.

We will not draw parallels: As people said some time ago, analogies in history are dangerous; even more so now, when we have to deal with new realities, the realities of the nuclear age. There can be no argument, however, that the world is now living through one of the most painful and most critical moments in the entire postwar period. International tension has reached its breaking point. The threat of the deployment of the new U.S. weapons, the Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe has become the raw nerve in the confrontation between the two world systems, the two trends in international politics -- that of war and that of peace. The question whether mankind will take the road of another arms race or will manage to achieve a decisive turn for the better in the international situation depends on whether agreement is successfully achieved in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe, and afterward of strategic arms. In other words, what is at stake at the talks is not just missiles, but the fate of detente in Europe and, maybe, the fate of world peace.

And so, what do the leaders of the two great powers propose at a turning point in history in the last quarter of the 20th century? Let us deal first with the fundamental principles of relations between East and West, between the USSR and the United States. This is, after all, what determines the presence or absence of goodwill at the talks.

The [Andropov] statement formulates the fundamental and basic principle of relations between East and West, between the USSR and the United States: "The transference of ideological contradictions in the sphere of interstate relations has never brought anything good to anyone who has resorted to it in foreign affairs. And today, in the nuclear age, this is simply absurd and impermissible. Transforming the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation would cost all mankind very dear."

And what is the U.S. leadership's position on this key question? Here is what President Reagan said from the rostrum of the United Nations, in other words the organization especially created for cooperation rather than confrontation between the countries of the world community: "The United States repudiates as false and misleading the image of the world as something divided between the empires of the East and the West." Wonderful! The President should have stopped here. But he went on, without stopping: "The United States certainly does not head any bloc consisting of servile countries, and has no desire to do so. What is called the West is a free alliance of governments, in the majority democratic, all of which without exception value their independence. What is called the East is an empire controlled from the center, which is Moscow." But even this seemed insufficient for the President. And he decided, at the same time, to "do justice" to the nonaligned countries in the following remarks: "Client governments of the Soviet Union, which have long since lost their independence, have flocked into the Nonaligned Movement and, once inside, have worked against its true purpose."

This is how Reagan's world looks, or rather, if an ad lib analogy may be permitted, the "Reagaworld."

The world today contains two basic social systems and a multitude of cultural-historical civilizations: European, North American, South American, Chinese, Indian, African, and so on. Nature has, alas, made the President of a great country colorblind: He sees only two hues, and even those in a distorted way. How simple the "Reagaworld" is! An "empire of good" and an "evil empire." God and the Devil. Hamlet and Claudius. No trace of kings, of Ophelia, Laertes, Fortinbras, let alone Rosencrantz and Guildenstern....

It is the custom in the United States, and not only there, to describe such philosophical escapades by the U.S. leadership with the delicate word "rhetoric." But the drive of emotion is strong: Cicero's laurels give no rest. But is this so inoffensive? Is it not a front for a fundamental review of U.S. political goals in relations with the Soviet Union?

To throw some light on the matter, I will quote some even more revealing statements by the U.S. President's closest aides. This is what, for example, (Colin Gray), Ronald Reagan's adviser on security policy questions, declares in the book "Victory Is Possible": "The theory of American victory in a nuclear war must presuppose the end of the Soviet state."

And this is what the Pentagon's official government directive says: "A prolonged, limited military conflict with the Soviet Union is entirely possible: The U.S. goal is to gain superiority over the Soviet Union in any form of conflict; the basis of nuclear war strategy must be 'decapitation,' meaning strikes against the Soviet Union's centers and lines of communication."

What is this -- threat, blackmail, or real plans? Some times you just feel like asking: Are the U.S. leaders joking with us, by any chance? Or are they joking with the American people? But nuclear war is a poor subject for jokes.

In actual fact, they are trying to turn us back to the twenties, when the United States and the USSR had only just started to study the question of the possibility of coexisting without wars and conflicts, on the basis of normal diplomatic relations. At that time there were also people in our country who said: "How can you deal with the bourgeois, with those blood-suckers, with those exploiters of the working class, with those oppressors of colonial peoples, with those hydras of counterrevolution?"

Lenin scoffed at such oafs and their views, and spoke of this as "the infantile disease of 'leftism' in communism." Lenin substantiated the historical reality and inevitability of peaceful coexistence between states representing different social systems.

But our "leftists" could be made to understand: This was happening after only 2 years of Soviet power's existence. American capitalism, on the other hand, has been in existence for over 200 years now, and official relations between the United States and the USSR fall slightly short of 50 years. How then are we to understand the "rhetoric" of the U.S. Administration, which time and gain brings us back to a question resolved a long time ago -- the very possibility of coexistence between the two diametrically opposed systems? I would describe this phenomenon as "the geriatric disease of rightism in capitalism." This is some kind of sclerosis, a failure of memory about an entire era of diplomatic relations between the United States and the USSR, about alliance and cooperation during World War II, about the fundamental principles of Soviet-American relations embodied in the documents of the seventies.

Must we repeat every time that two great powers certainly do not discuss between themselves the question of the nature of their social systems: Let the experts and the public deal with that. It has been known for a long time that these are different systems, maybe even different civilizations, and not only in the social but also in the historical sense. No, politicians discuss another question: What kind of relations should exist between the United States and the USSR, between East and West, between the two actually existing contemporary civilizations? It is necessary to bring these rudiments to mind, so that our opponents and partners may at last abandon the dangerous propaganda verbosity and return to normal diplomacy.

It is obvious that, in order to repair the unfavorable impression left on world public opinion from his previous statements, President Reagan declared in his UN speech: "Nuclear war cannot be won, and it should not be waged at all. I consider that, if governments are utterly determined to prevent war, there will be no war."

At long last the world public has been given the President's assurances -- although only verbal -- that he does not desire a nuclear war. But further on, further on we are faced with the truly Hamlet-type question: Which path leads to the strengthening of peace -- the accumulation of weapons, mainly nuclear missile and other mass destruction weapons, or the reduction of armaments up to the total liquidation of thermonuclear weapons?

The Soviet leadership has clearly and precisely defined its attitude to this pivotal question of military-political strategy. "The Soviet Union has never proceeded from the premise that lasting peace can be ensured only by military strength and policies based on it," Yu.V. Andropov says. "Such a policy would lead not to peace but to an arms race, confrontation, and finally to war."

Furthermore, our country's leader has expressed an exceptionally important idea: that both the Soviet people and the Americans have a common enemy -- the threat of a war whose destructive consequences are beyond comparison with anything that has occurred in the past; that the awareness of this danger must be the common denominator urging USSR and U.S. statesmen to mutual restraint; and that this can be the basis for joint efforts to reach mutually acceptable agreements so that the irreparable does not occur.

Today's geopolitical crisis is an indication of the dangerous consequences of military competition. Let us digress for a moment and think: What is this acute, this fierce argument about? About whether to fight one another? No. About which system is superior, more progressive, more influential? No. The argument in Geneva is about weapons, and for the USSR this is a real question of security, since the installation in Europe of the U.S. Pershing II missiles, with a total flight time of 6-12 minutes (to reach various parts of our country), will create a qualitatively new threat, similar, let us say, to the threat that would be posed by the installation of the so-called SS-20's somewhere at a distance of 1,000-2,000 km from the United States. At present, though, the Euromissiles are for the United States only a matter of military competition and imperial ambitions, since the medium-range missiles cannot reach the United States.

As regards the U.S. President, he believes in weapons, and in weapons alone. Here is a statement made by him only a month ago: "I have solemnly promised to restore America's military might so that we can contribute to peace while simultaneously guaranteeing our own freedom and security.... Our nuclear deterrent potential has been and remains the sole and most powerful bulwark of peace in the postwar era."

The sole....

The U.S. Administration is boasting of the so-called two-track policy, as if it were its own invention: the policy of rearmament coupled with arms control. I have to disappoint them, however: This is by no means a new idea. I can recall the winged words spoken by an Eastern leader who died not so long ago: You must walk on both feet in politics. To be truthful, I would also add: only provided that both feet are moving in the same direction. For the time being, we are seeing only one result of the American two-track game -- rearmament. It has not been possible to reach a single agreement with the new administration on arms control. It is well known that there were quite a few such agreements with the previous administrations, and highly impressive ones, at that. The statement says: "If anyone cherished any illusions regarding the possibility of an evolution for the better in the incumbent U.S. Administration's policy, the latest events have finally dispelled them."

The U.S. press reported how pleased R. Reagan was when the MX missile shot like a bullet through Congress under the emotional influence of the incident with the South Korean airliner. He has, of course, grounds for a personal triumph: The military machine that he has set in motion, well-oiled by the rhetoric of confrontation, is continuing to gather speed.

But here is a question: Will the President's happiness be complete if all these bombs, missiles, aircraft, and satellites simply fail to be used in reality, are grudgingly left to rust, like so much scrap in a garret? Or does the President still expect to see all these military toys in action in his own lifetime? I do hope that he is not expecting that. Otherwise, what are we to tell all the Soviet and American families, Mr President...?

An analysis of the essence of the differences between the Soviet world philosophy and the "Reagaworld" philosophy brings to light the acute differences on the issues of the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe. It is well known that the Soviet leadership, in a brief period of time, has submitted new initiatives one after another.

And how did the U.S. Administration react to this? Its reaction boils down to its ultimatum-like demand for the USSR's unilateral disarmament -- the total liquidation, without any compensation at all, of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

R. Reagan's UN speech contains a proposal which is widely billed as a "new, constructive initiative." What does it look like?

Simply, the United States remains on its former positions on the main issues, introducing only some kind of cosmetic changes. The United States, just as before, insists on the installation of its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe and "elsewhere." Just as before, it is determined in its refusal to take into account the British and French nuclear potentials. At best (although this still remains unclear) it is talking about bringing into Europe not 572 missiles, as it was planned until now, but a few less (how many remains, obviously, a matter for barter). Just as before, it rejects the principle of equality and equal security jointly elaborated by the United States and the USSR and embodied in the documents of the seventies.

How could it have happened that this openly militarist course has triumphed in the United States? This is a serious question which, of course, deserves extensive research augmented by profound deliberation.

But, if we were to attempt to provide a brief answer to this question, we could probably put forth the following considerations. In the last few years the United States has experienced a passionate yearning for strong leadership which would restore its slipping grandeur and self-respect. After the defeat in Vietnam. After the humiliation in Iran. After the loss of military superiority. After the relative decline in economic might.

And what was the answer of the country's ruling powers? In the poet's words: "...someone placed a tablet in his outstretched hand." This tablet of stone was the program for America's rearmament. Militarism took the place of might. Confrontation -- the place of grandeur. Interference in the affairs of other peoples and states -- the place of self-respect.

But strong-hand government certainly does not mean strong government. And U.S. rearmament is likely to mean the rearmament of those against whom the U.S. weapons are readied. And when America recovers from the military intoxication, it will understand that all its efforts have led to a new level of confrontation, twice or maybe even three times as dangerous as the previous one -- for America itself, for those whose grave it is digging, and for the whole of mankind.

Another factor: the ideologization of U.S. foreign policy, which is tied up in a single knot with pretensions to world leadership. Successive U.S. presidents in the postwar years have been infected in varying degrees by the virus of fear of communism. But they have essentially differed only slightly as regards the claims to dominant U.S. positions in the world. And while the waves of anticommunism in the White House have either gathered height or receded to the level of a slight swell, the wave of hegemonism has been constantly maintained at the highest level.

Finally, the erosion of political leadership in the United States. We have not forgotten the times when the West produced leaders of world stature. The Soviet people still gratefully preserve the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who played a historic role in the creation and activity of the anti-Hitler coalition. A vast distance, alas, separates President Ronald Reagan from Roosevelt....

It must be noted that the mechanism for producing political leadership in the United States is much inferior to the corresponding mechanism in West European countries. In the latter, state leaders have to cover a more or less prolonged path of habituation to not only international news but also international activity within the framework of parties, parliaments, state institutions, and, finally, "shadow" cabinets. These are no novices, no "cheechakos," as Jack London termed the inexperienced gold-diggers making mistakes at every step, each more absurd than the next.

The mechanism for producing political leadership in the United States -- at the level of the president and members of the administration responsible for different spheres of international relations -- is diametrically opposite to this. These mechanisms depends entirely on the presidential election procedure, which is oriented mainly, and almost exclusively, toward domestic American interests. To put matters simply, it can be said that the election of a U.S. president depends to a decisive degree on the extent to which he manages to win to his side the big bosses of the Democratic or Republican party, the leaders of U.S. business who finance the election campaign, and finally the voters themselves, whose least concern is the question of the president's ability to play the role of international leader. Alluring promises in the sphere of economy and prosperity, the ability to spar successfully with his opponent in the political ring, and even skill in smiling and shaking hands in the typical "American fashion" -- all these and other qualities are taken into account by the voters to a much larger extent than the future leader's professional training for successfully conducting international affairs in today's extremely complicated international community. It is strange (but an indisputable fact, nevertheless) that the U.S. political mechanism is one of the most archaic in contemporary conditions, when global problems occupy a main position in U.S. national policy as in that of the other great powers.

The erosion of political leadership in the United States is one of the most dangerous phenomena on the plane of international relations. Dangerous, because the problems of nuclear war are in the hands of these leaders, together with the numerous international questions linked with this problem.

It would, of course, be an unjustified exaggeration to consider that there is an immediate threat of nuclear conflict now. But the militarist U.S. course is already inflicting enormous damage. It makes the entire world feverish, involving all countries in a new round of the arms race. It prevents the peoples from concentrating their efforts on domestic tasks and transformations. It cancels out detente and sows tension everywhere. It keeps in fear all ordinary people and all families across the globe, who do not care about Washington's war games.

Fortunately, the fate of war and peace depends not only on the West and its leaders. The statement demonstrates the USSR's determination to struggle to curb the forces of militarism and hold the world back from slipping toward a nuclear war. We are joined in this by the peoples in nonaligned countries, the antiwar movements, and all peoples who cherish the cause of peace. This is why there is so much strength in the words of Yu.V. Andropov's statement: "Mankind has not lost and cannot lose its reason." This is our hope for the future.

BOGDANOV ON INF, U.S. ANTI-SOVIETISM, ELECTIONS

PM200845 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 p 3

[Interview with R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, by D. Yakushkin under the "Topical Interview" rubric: "Behind the Facade of Washington's Love of Peace" -- first two paragraphs are KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] "The peoples judge a particular government's policy principally by its actions," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his statement. It is clear to every sensible person today that America's actions are aimed at aggravating international tension still further by forcing a new round of the arms race on the world. The aim of Washington and NATO is to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe at all costs and to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

R.G. Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, speaks about the prevailing situation on the continent and about other problems connected with Washington's policy.

[Bogdanov] The gravity of the present moment is very considerable, above all in the context of the situation taking shape in Europe. The American plans to deploy new missiles there have been poisoning the political climate on the continent and beyond its borders for a long time now. The Soviet side has always considered that particular circumspection is needed in approaching the problem of security in Europe. After all, the two most powerful military groups, the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, here stand face to face. Whether it be strategic nuclear weapons or medium-range weapon in Europe, or the conventional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in all these cases there is an approximate equilibrium.

As is known, we have advocated removing all systems, both medium-range and tactical, from Europe. As NATO is not prepared for this, the Soviet Union has introduced a proposal to renounce the deployment of any new medium-range systems in Europe and to reduce all existing Soviet and NATO systems by approximately two-thirds. We would thereby be two-thirds of the way toward completely ridding Europe of these weapons.

Official Washington and its NATO allies conceal the fact that the Soviet side is prepared to have in Europe not one missile, aircraft, or charge more than the NATO countries. Moreover, on achieving a mutually acceptable agreement including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the USSR, in reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would eliminate all the missiles subject to reduction, including a considerable number of modern SS-20 missiles.

The American stance, which is at variance with the principles of equality and identical security of the sides, is aimed at resolving a different task -- that of stalling, and then proceeding to deploy Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles. By the way, Washington politicians make no particular secret of this.

So, if you sweep aside all the verbal screens that the American Administration has put up against an objective appreciation of the correlation of forces in Europe, it turns out that everything is reduced to two questions: whether the United States is going to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Europe. If it does deploy them, this is in addition to the nuclear arsenal which NATO already possesses.

And secondly: When is Washington finally going to realise the futility of its attempts to make the USSR disregard the British and French nuclear missiles?

At present the British and French systems account for one-fourth of the nuclear potential in the overall NATO balance. That is more than 200 delivery vehicles, including 162 missiles, carrying more than 400 nuclear warheads, and in the next few years it is planned to increase that number to 600. According to some estimates, the British and French nuclear forces may be compared both in terms of size and might with the American nuclear forces of 1958. They were considered at that time by President Eisenhower to be fully adequate for pursuing a policy of "massive nuclear retaliation" against the USSR.

These are the two vital questions! The rest are details. In recent weeks Washington has been widely publicizing its allegedly more flexible stance at the Geneva talks.

The culmination of this campaign was the U.S. President's UN speech, where he disclosed the main elements of the "new" American stance. And what are they exactly? What we have is yet another deception whereby an attempt is made to create the impression that the American stance has undergone some changes for the better. The "new" American proposals are essentially based as before on how many Soviet medium-range missiles are to be reduced and how many new American missiles are to be deployed in Europe. In brief, it is again being proposed to us that we hold talks about how to help the NATO bloc to tilt the existing balance in medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone in its own favor. The "newness" of the American stance is illusory. We will never sign an agreement approving the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles.

[Yakushkin] The Reagan administration is often called the most "ideologized" of all the U.S. Administrations of the postwar period. What is meant by this?

[Bogdanov] The American political experts' term "ideologized" administration contains within it the sense that the White House has for almost 3 years now been substituting a set of highly primitive, "troglodytic" anticommunist and anti-Soviet stereotypes for a foreign policy. By itself, "ideologicalness" in the sense of adherence to a particular philosophy has no negative connotation. But there is a difference between a philosophy and out-and-out regressiveness.

Indisputably, it is not only the distinctive philosophical features of Soviet and American societies that are diametrically opposed. We have defended and will continue to firmly defend the purity of our socialist ideology. However, we do not impose it on anyone. We advocate that ideological differences should not be carried over into relations between states. This is the behest of V.I. Lenin, and our country will continue to be guided by it. And what about Reagan's "ideologized" administration? It proceeds from the premise that fervent anticommunism provides them with a basis for claiming the role of rulers of the world's destiny and implanting systems that suit them wherever they are not rebuffed.

The Reagan administration is transforming the confrontation of ideas into a military confrontation, without considering what this may mean for mankind. The logic of hatred toward our country has reached the point where, having begun with the specter of the "Soviet military threat," a "crusade" has now been declared against socialism as a social system. They are trying to make people think that the Soviet Union belongs to the category of "international renegades." The President and his influential friends regard our country as a "particular kind of devil." Thus, the present administration is preparing an "ideological justification" for nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union.

It is the Reagan administration's anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which largely determine its course of nuclear superiority. One cannot but agress with the recent comment in THE NEW YORK TIMES that "Reagan is not afraid of taking risks for the sake of war but he is absolutely incapable of risking anything for the sake of peace."

Ignorance, especially when the very important problems of states are involved, is fraught with great danger. The administration's notion that the Soviet Union can be frightened by the arms race and be made to submit is only matched by the blissful ignorance it has shown in its constant, extremely harsh and slanderous attacks on our country. The hopes of rolling back the Soviet economy also belong to this category.

The present administration "is going so far that one must doubt whether Washington has any brakes which can stop it from overstepping the mark at which any thinking person would stop." This assessment, contained in Yu.V. Andropov's statement, reflects the harsh reality with which the Soviet Union and, in point of fact, the whole world must contend.

[Yakushkin] Tell us about the political platform of the Democratic Party's contenders for the Presidency.

[Bodganov] There are already around 10 contenders running for the Democratic party nomination. As yet they have no platform approved by the party convention. But they are already expounding their own personal views on the key problems of foreign policy and the domestic situation in the United States. With few exceptions the Democratic contenders have been bringing the problems of war and peace to the fore and have been criticizing the Republicans for their "excessive" military spending, the deployment of "useless" weapons systems, and so forth. A number of contenders support the idea of freeze on the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. At the same time, none of the contenders, with the exception of one or two, doubts the very basis of the Reagan administration's foreign policy line -- "peace based on strength." They prefer to criticize the administration's "excesses."

[Yakushkin] Here is a purely hypothetical question: What are Reagan's reelection chances?

[Bogdanov] I am expressing a purely personal opinion, although I should like to point out straight away that it is hopeless to predict the result of U.S. presidential elections 1 year in advance. One can proceed from experience and from a certain set of constant factors which influence its outcome. Thus, now, in late 1983, the impression is forming that it is not inevitable that Reagan will be reelected for a second term. This cannot be ruled out, however, even though an increasing number of Americans are critical of the Republican administration's policy. On the other hand, judging by U.S. press comments, Reagan's aides are saying that the challengers for the Presidency -- the Democrats Walter Mondale and John Glenn -- will be far more dangerous opponents than Jimmy Carter. It is also very significant that the voters have now divided more clearly into two caps regarding Reagan than they did in 1980. One presidential aid has stated: "I am worried by the intensity of feeling in the big cities and among the labor unions. These people intend to exert great efforts to remove Reagan." Significant groups of voters such as women and Spanish-speaking Americans are also expressing a negative attitude toward him. It is very likely that one of the crucial questions of the election campaign will be the question of war and peace, and in many voters' eyes, Reagan's image is firmly linked to the "threat of war." It is no less important that Reagan is the enemy of the deprived and the best friend of the rich. That may also work against his reelection. Finally, I should like to recall that Reagan entered the White House on the strength of just 27 percent of the votes of those Americans eligible to vote. With an increase in voters' activeness, a "minority president," as some U.S. experts are saying, could be ousted by the majority.

The world is showing a natural interest in the approaching U.S. elections. A major U.S. newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, wrote recently that America's friends abroad consider the U.S. electoral system to be a "combination of a three-ring circus and a three-legged marathon." The newspaper also remarked that "our allies are sometimes frightened by the fact that U.S. Presidents originate from among peanut farmers and Hollywood actors." It continued: "Our friends abroad feel a certain nervousness when they compare the political experience of American leaders with that of their Soviet opponents...."

[Yakushkin] The frenzy of the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States is now unprecedented. How do Americans themselves react to it?

[Bogdanov] It would be a mistake, of course, to underestimate the extent to which this slander is inflaming the darkest instincts, fueling panic, and on this basis increasing the hatred toward our people and our country. And hatred is driving hooligan mobs to vandalize Soviet missions and to abuse Soviet citizens and commit acts of lawlessness against them.

The hatred is serving ultimately to justify the preparation for waging nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

However, we are dealing with a very contradictory picture. It is determined to a great extent by the American people's common sense. It is that common sense which Washington's propaganda machine is attacking with slander.

On the one hand, the Reagan administration was able to make use of the incident involving the South Korean aircraft which was carrying out a CIA espionage mission to launch a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign on a scale unprecedented even for America and to secure an escalation of the arms race from Congress. From the President's viewpoint a great success seemed to have been achieved. Something else had happened, however. Here is what prominent American journalist Anthony Lewis wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES on October 3: "At the climax of this policy (the anti-Soviet campaign -- R.B.) it became clear that it had failed. Realizing this danger, many representatives of the administration sounded the alarm. Yu.V. Andropov's statement was an event which put the damper on Washington. The Soviet leader put his own name to this statement, in which he characterized the present administration's policy as invariably hostile and made it clear that there is no point in dealing with such an administration...It is one thing to deliver diatribes on the 'depravity of the Soviet system' and quite another to wake up and realize that the leaders of the other superpower no longer consider that there is any point in discussing questions which affect mankind's fate."

Evidence that the Washington politicians have nevertheless failed to destroy the Americans' common sense is perhaps provided by the fact that 81 percent of those Americans questioned quite recently by the journal BUSINESS WEEK and by the Harris poll service want a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze by the United States and the Soviet Union. This is perhaps also indicated by the fact that despite a frenzied anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, only 38 percent of Americans questioned by THE NEW YORK TIMES on 30 September supported Reagan's policy.

DEFENSE REPORT ON SPACE 'WARFARE' ASSAILED

LD192327 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Disregarding international agreements on the principles of the activity of states in outer space, Washington is taking fresh steps to turn near-earth space into a huge scene of the arms race.

As has recently become known, a special team led by U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger has submitted to the White House a report on warfare on near-earth space.

The authors of the report have drawn the conclusion that it is necessary steeply to speed up the creation of up-to-date types of space weapons in the United States, laying emphasis on the development of laser systems. The U.S. press points out that the implementation of the program suggested by the Weinberger team will cost the U.S. taxpayers 95 billion dollars.

Last June the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress declined amendments to the military budget prohibiting the procurement of appropriations for the development of anti-satellite weapons, thus paving the way for the implementation of the Pentagon's plans to militarise outer space.

President Reagan has announced that his administration is going to make ready for space battles and given support to the plans to develop anti-satellite weapons systems.

A special command has already been set up in the United States to supervise weapons systems intended for outer space.

Approving the program for the militarisation of outer space, the Reagan administration at the same time shows no readiness to resume talks on the limitation or prohibition of anti-satellite weapons. Washington has categorically rejected the Soviet-proposed complete prohibition of the testing and deployment of any space-based weapons intended against targets on earth, in the air and in outer space, the elimination of the existing anti-satellite systems and the prohibition of the development of new ones.

Demonstrating its goodwill and resolve to strengthen peace and international security in practice, the Soviet Union recently took an exceptionally important decision.

The USSR unilaterally pledged not to be the first to put into outer space any types of anti-satellite weapons, that is, introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launchings for the entire period while the other states, including the USA, will refrain from launching anti-satellite weapons of any kind into outer space.

As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov stresses, the critical moment is drawing nearer: either the interested states sit down to negotiations without delay and get to work on the texts of treaties prohibiting the deploying of weapons of any type in outer space or the arms race will be extended into space.

The Pentagon strategists should not hope that the USSR will allow them to turn outer space into a proving range for the preparation of war against socialist countries. A proper counterweight will be created to any military measures Washington might take to secure U.S. superiority in near-earth space.

HISTORY OF SOVIET REACTIONS TO U.S. WEAPONS GIVEN

LD181135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] On 18 October 1978 former U.S. President Carter gave instructions to begin production of the main parts for neutron weapons. I hand over to our commentator Valentin Gubernatorov:

Carter took his decision exactly 5 years ago. It aroused mass protests, primarily on the European Continent, for the Americans did not hide the fact that this monstrous weapon was primarily intended for deployment and use in Europe, the most densely populated region in the world. The Soviet Union expended considerable energy blocking the path to this barbaric means of destroying people. Particularly, we proposed to the Americans that the production of neutron weapons be rejected by both sides. However, the United States ignored our proposal. Furthermore, on 6 August 1981, on the 36th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, the new President Reagan issued instructions on the full-scale production of neutron weapons. The other day, the U.S. Congress rubber-stamped the present administration's request to allocate an extra $50 million in the 1984 fiscal year for the development and production of neutron shells.

The fuss raised by Washington hawks over neutron weapons has yet again demonstrated quite clearly who, in fact, is guilty of whipping up the arms race. Official Washington and its NATO partners are now saying that the tense situation which has come about is the fault of the Soviet Union, which is allegedly threatening the West. But is it so? Let us address the facts. They are known to be more eloquent than any splendid phrases.

At the end of last year the Western press published relative data of the arms race in the postwar years. Let us adduce a few of them. In 1946 the Americans introduced the atomic bomb into their inventory and started to threaten other countries with it. The Soviet Union was forced to react to these threats and 4 years later put an end to the U.S. atomic monopoly. In 1953 the United States introduced the hydrogen bomb into its inventory -- we did so in 1954. In 1955 intercontinental ballistic missiles appear with the Americans -- in 1957 with us. In 1960 the first U.S. nuclear submarine with ballistic missiles came into operation. The Soviet Union began creating its submarine missile-carriers 4 years later. In 1970 the United States embarked on equipping intercontinental missiles with independent warheads. We began deploying similar systems in 1975. These are the facts.

Since the very beginning of the appearance of nuclear weapons the United States has led the arms race. Former U.S. Vice President Mondale was forced to admit this. The same picture can be observed today. Chemical and neutron weapons, cruise missiles, invisible aircraft, and now even laser weapons -- the United States was and is the first to create these. But we are forced to reply to these actions to ensure our security.

Swiss scientist (Jean-Jacques Bebel) once calculated that in the last 5,500 years peace has reigned on our planet for only 290 years. Fifteen thousand wars have raged, with over half of them in Europe. But not one of them can be compared in any way with the casualties which a nuclear war, flaring up now, would bring to mankind. The great physicist Einstein once said that mankind, after such a war, if it survives, will return to the Stone Age.

The arms race may lead the world to a nuclear abyss from which there is no return. Comrade Andropov's statement notes that in the nuclear age it is impossible to look at the world through the chink of narrow, egoistic interests. There is one choice for responsible statesmen -- to do everything to avert nuclear disaster. Any other stance is short-sighted and furthermore suicidal.

VOA CHIEF'S REMARKS ON 'ANTI-CUBAN' RADIO VIEWED

LD192244 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 19 Oct 83

["Dirty Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

In a frenzy of anti-Cuban pshchosis played up by President Reagan and his team within the framework of an anti-communist crusade, Kenneth Tomlinson, director of the Voice of America (VOA) radio complex, blabbed out what his masters prefer to keep silent on in their public statements. He gave an interview to THE WASHINGTON POST in conjunction with a plan for setting up a new and large subversive propaganda radio center whose operations will be directed specially against Cuba. The plan was in the making in Washington for quite some time and recently was finally endorsed by the U.S. President. Kenneth Tomlinson, who was charged with carrying out the plan, all but admitted in the WASHINGTON POST interview that the main task of the new radio station would be to try and pass off deliberate lies, cooked stories and slander as truth. The VOA chief said that the station was to present information about Cuba in such a way as to lead the listeners to believe that they were being told the truth about the events in Cuba. This would be a no easy task, he lamented.

It seems appropriate to add that this is going to be a very dirty work and it will be done with the help of the dirtiest ways and means. But then, Kenneth Tomlinson said so himself, and with rare straightforwardness and cyncism, too. It follows from his relevations that one of the sources from which "truthful information" is to come to the anti-Cuban radio stations is a network of agents in Cuba. He insisted it was essential to have specialists in Cuba who would concentrate solely on Cuban affairs. It does not take much to realise what kind of "specialists" Kenneth Tomlinson has in mind. Since time immemorial such "specialists" are described the world over as spies, saboteurs, provacateurs and paid agents of intelligence services. With his words the VOA chief confirmed for the whole world to hear that the proposed anti-Cuban radio station, just as the propaganda agency headed by him, are nothing else than an appendix of the CIA.

By the way, no other than the U.S. President actually admitted as much. Signing an order on [words indistinct] of the anti-Cuban radio station in early October, he said that the nature of the tasks entrusted to it was similar to that of the mission: Europe [as received] and Liberty radio stations. It is well known, however, that these mouthpieces of psychological warfare started by Washington against socialist countries are [word indistinct] controlled by the CIA but, in actual fact, are departments of the agency.

The anti-Cuban provocative plan of President Reagan is at a basic variance with the basic norms of international law and the principles recorded in the United Nations Charter. It cannot be assessed in any other way than a new attempt at flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of Cuba, and a fresh proof of the fact that Washington does not have a [word indistinct] desire to take account of the sovereign rights of other countries and peoples.

U.S. 'AGROBUSINESS' EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD171757 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- An "Agrobusiness USA-83" exhibition of machines and equipment for the output, processing, transportation and storing of farm products opened at Moscow's Sokolniki Partk today. It has been organized on the initiative of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council under the auspices of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

On an area of over 5,500 square meters, 109 American firms display their products. The aggregate cost of their exhibits is more than ten million dollars.

The major exponents at the exhibition are such firms known in the field of agrobusiness as the Caterpillar Tractor, the International Harvester, the John Deere, the Lockwood, the Ralston Purina, the Stauffer Chemical, and the Monsanto.

Specialists of some firms will participate in a scientific and technical symposium on individual matters of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The exhibition will run till October 25.

ASTEC Official Criticizes Sanctions

LD182024 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Over 400 businessmen representing 109 U.S. firms have arrived in the Soviet Union to attend the "Agrobusiness U.S.A.-83" exhibition which opened in the Sokolniki Park in Moscow.

IZVESTIYA reports today that the exhibition was organized on the initiative of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC). This organization of business circles of the two countries, which is marking its tenth anniversary, affiliates over 200 major U.S. corporations.

The newspaper points out that the exhibition of machinery and equipment for the production, processing and storage of agricultural produce is interesting for specialists.

In the present-day international situation the opening of the exhibition is a positive factor, since it reflects the striving of the U.S. business circles to expand ties with our organizations, the Soviet co-chairman of the ASTEC, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushkov, told IZVESTIYA.

Dwayne Andreas, chairman of the board of "Archer-Daniels-Midland," is both member of the Executive Committee and director of the ASTEC.

Life itself has proved that all kinds of "embargoes" and "sanctions" in foreign trade are absolutely ineffective, he said. While we were biding our time, France, Finland and other countries organized such exhibitions in the Soviet Union, and now we are here because we are afraid to lose the Soviet market, he underlined.

Speaking about the losses of the American side as a result of Washington's "sanctions," Dwayne Andreas said that the loss of contracts connected with the construction of the gas pipeline brought about material damage amounting to 2,000 million dollars. These losses will be felt in the future as well, since the U.S. is unlikely to retain its monopoly on the production of this or that special equipment, for its competitors in Western Europe and Japan are not wasting time, he pointed out.

PRAVDA Notes Opening

PM200953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[O. Tsarev report: "Exhibition Opens"]

[Text] The "Agrobusiness-USA 83" exhibition of U.S. machines and equipment for the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural produce has opened in Moscow's Sokolniki Park.

Dwayne Andreas, executive committee member and director of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, speaking at a press conference devoted to the exhibition's opening, cited convincing proof that Washington sanctions of any type in respect of trade with the Soviet Union result only in damage to U.S. companies.

The council leaders voiced the hope that the "Agrobusiness-USA 83" exhibition will contribute to the quest for ways to develop USSR-U.S. business cooperation.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR LIGHT MOBILE FORCES RAPPED

LD192213 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- News analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Addressing an annual conference of the U.S. Army Association in Washington, General John Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, said that the Pentagon was discussing plans for the establishment of light mobile ground divisions which could be rapidly lifted to any region of the world for conducting combat operations. According to the general, such strike units, notably lighter than the existing ones, are to be dispatched rapidly to such trouble spots of this planet, as the Middle East or Central America.

The general's words shed more light on the policy of the U.S. Administration whose leaders are trying to assure the world public that their chief concern is peace on earth and nothing else. Let us recall the amount of elated assurances concerning Washington's peaceful stance which accompanied U.S. efforts to assemble and expand the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force called upon to stage an aggression against any country of the world which rejects U.S. diktat.

The U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) was set up specially for strategic and operational guidance of the interventionist force. And now the Pentagon is going to expand this aggressive formation. This is being done not only for future contingencies. In fact, the force is already being led into action in Central America and the Middle East, specifically, Lebanon.

The example of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and the current effort to expand it is characteristic of the entire policy of the present U.S. Administration which favors arms control -- in words -- and is steadily building them up in actual fact. This goes, above all, for nuclear arms. Trying to assure for itself a dominating position in the world, the U.S. Government steers an openly militaristic course, demonstratively remaining deaf to the demands of the people of the world who are calling for an end to the arms race and a normalised situation on this planet.

The present U.S. leaders and their NATO allies prefer to hush up the fact that one year ago now the Soviet Union decided to impose a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range systems in the European part of the USSR. Since that time the Soviet Union has not been siting the mentioned missiles. Moreover, the USSR is engaged in the unilateral reduction of a considerable number of such missiles. This has been done specially to facilitate the current Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, to create an atmosphere of trust and promote agreement. Through the fault of the USA the negotiations reached an impasse, and the U.S. Administration is following the same course of turning Western Europe into a nuclear place d'armes.

These are but individual elements of a single whole -- imperialist strategy of the Reagan team: from light mobile divisions and the Rapid Deployment Force in Central America and the Middle East to first-strike nuclear missiles in the European zone.

U.S. ENVOY 'ADVISES' CANADA TO SEARCH AEROFLOT

LD191816 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa October 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan reports:

The U.S. ambassador in Canada, Paul Robinson, would not reconcile himself with the thought that a diplomat should not instruct the government of a sovereign country.

For almost three years now former broker from Chicago most unceremoniously, like other Washington emissaries, has been interfering into Canada's internal affairs, instructing the Canadians what they should do in their own country and how. But to him it seemed not enough, and he decided to broaden the sphere of his dubious activity and to give pieces of advice as to how they they should behave in relation to other states, specificially, the USSR.

Speaking in Saint Johns, the administrative centre of the Newfoundland Province, Robinson said that Canada should ban the landing of all Aeroflot planes at the international Gander Airport, if the Soviet Union does not agree...to its planes to be searched. The United States would like to see Canada not lifting the decision on suspension of Aeroflot flights to Montreal, which is known to have been taken under Washington's pressure after the provocation with the South Korean plane, staged by American special services.

The Canadian public notes with indignation once again that U.S. ambassadors behave in Canada like Washington's policemen in an American colony. But this time the attention of observers in Ottawa was drawn by one more circumstance. Robinson's insolent statement was made right after the negotiations between the secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, Alan MacEachen, and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, in Halifax. Didn't Robinson express in public what the U.S. secretary of state was insistently trying to suggest to the Canadian minister behind closed doors?

BRIEFS

U.S. EXPERTS VISIT UZBEKISTAN -- The members of a group of U.S. medical experts currently in Uzbekistan have visited the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology in Tashkent. Complicated surgical (?work) is being carried out in the institute's hospital -- which has been supplied with the most up-to-date medical equipment -- on the basis of the method applied by the renowned Soviet scientist, Gulizarov. According to the visiting guests from the United States, the research work carried out by the Uzbek experts in the field of traumatology is very important. They said that the medical equipment supplied to the research institutes puts it among the most advanced medical centers in the world. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Oct 83 GF]

THIRD ROUND OF USSR-PRC TALKS TO END 21 OCT

BK191320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing Oct. 19 (AFP) -- The current round of talks here on normalizing relations between China and the Soviet Union will end Friday, sources said today.

Soviet and Chinese negotiators began this round -- the third since the talks opened a year ago -- on October 6. No information has been available on the content of the talks.

Leading the Soviet side is Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, while Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen heads the Chinese team.

Sources said the current series would close Friday at the end of five meetings between the two delegations.

After that Mr Ilichev is to travel in China, a source said, without specifying exactly where. Some reports have said he would to to the eastern city of Shanghai.

Each round of talks is held alternately in Moscow and Beijing.

AUCCTU GREETS PRC TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM181341 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] To the 10th All-China Trade Union Congress:

The AUCCTU greets the 10th All-China Trade Union Congress and wishes the working class and all working people of the PRC successes in the economic, social, and cultural building of their country.

Soviet trade unions, which have always favored and do favor friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the PRC, believe that the positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would meet the interests of our countries' working people and would benefit the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world.

The AUCCTU

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL IN TURKEY NOTED

LD171100 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Ankara October 17 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Wu Xueqian arrived in Turkey for an official visit.

According to the Turkish press, the Chinese minister will be received by President Kenan Evren, prime minister Bulent Ulusu, and will have negotiations with Foreign Minister of Turkey Ilter Turkmen. Questions of bilateral cooperation and a number of international problems will be discussed in the course of the negotiations.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH, DELEGATES VISIT MOSCOW

PM192106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Berlin"]

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] headed by J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, stopped over in Moscow 15-17 October on its way to Berlin for the 37th CEMA session meeting.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, and by (L. Khashbat), MPR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

SOVIET TRADE UNION LEADER MEETS DPRK COUNTERPART

SK190929 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Shalayev, leader of the Soviet trade union, met with Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

In the reception, they discussed various questions such as cooperation between trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK and problems facing the international trade union movement.

JSP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR 14 OCT

OW200027 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Excerpts] A JSP [Japanese Socialist Party] delegation that had been visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee left Moscow for home on 14 October. Prior to the delegation's departure, a Radio Moscow reporter met and interviewed (Toshio Shishido), leader of the delegation and deputy director of the JSP Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Will you please say a few words about the purpose and schedule of the JSP delegation's visit to the Soviet Union?

[Shishido] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Japanese Socialist Party organized a delegation to visit the Soviet Union. The delegation is made up of four local party officials who have been engaged in promoting friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. My name is (Toshio Shishido) and I am deputy director of the JSP Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters. The other members are Mr (Tsuchiya) from Yamanashi, Mr (Kitamura) from Nagano, and Mr (Sakamoto) from Kushiro in Hokkaido. The goal of our visit is to further promote mutual trust and understanding so that we may develop the campaign to promote Japanese-Soviet friendly relations as we have been doing in our own localities. We arrived in Moscow on 4 October and have visited three cities, including Moscow, Kiev in the Ukraine, and Yerevan.

[Question] Mr (Shishido), what are your views about exchanges between the JSP and the CPSU as well as about the prospects for such exchanges?

[Answer] In my opinion, exchanges should be promoted in a positive way. Exchange activities have been conducted regularly between our local party organizations and the CPSU party organizations and also between the CPSU and the JSP with the party's special committee on Japanese-Soviet relations taking the leading role. I think all these exchange activities should be further developed in a positive way in order to lay a stronger foundation for mutual trust and understanding. Through our current visit, we will make efforts to relay the Soviet way of thinking and point of view to our party officials and members in order to further promote the development of mutual relations. [end recording]

DRA UN DELEGATE ON PAKISTANI 'SLANDER' CAMPAIGN

LD192023 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 19, TASS -- Mohammed Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations, has addressed a letter to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar drawing his attention to a fresh campaign of slander started by Pakistani authorities against the People of Afghanistan. The campaign started during the work of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly is undoubtedly intended to serve as justification of the plans of imperialist and reactionary forces to drag the assembly, once again, into an unwarranted debate on the so-called Afghan question, the letter stresses.

The representative of Afghanistan points out that Pakistani authorities are using unfounded accusations to conceal the obvious facts showing that Pakistan has turned into a springboard for undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The letter has been circulated as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

INDIAN LEADERS CITED ON ARMS RACE, NONALIGNMENT

LD191939 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi October 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, has urged the Armed Forces of the country to enhance vigilance in the face of the intrigues of the outside forces which strive to undermine the national unity of India. Speaking here at a conference of representatives of the command of India's Army, she expressed concern in connection with the deterioration of the international situation. The arms race in close vicinity to India's borders, spurred by the outside forces, creates serious problems for India. Certain foreign powers seek to split the unity of the Indian people, she underlined. In the face of this threat, we should consolidate our unity and increase in every way combat readiness of the Armed Forces. India has moved and will continue to move along the road of peace. The policy of non-alignment, chosen by the country, is the only course which can guarantee independence to it, Indira Gandhi stressed.

R. Venkataraman, India's minister of defense, criticised mass deliveries to Pakistan of the most up-to-date U.S. armaments, which exceed the defense needs of that country. He mentioned the deliveries to Pakistan of the "Harpoon" missiles and "Volcano-Phalanx" anti-aircraft batteries, as well as of "F-16" fighter-bombers. The program of rearmament with the help of the U.S., implemented at an accelerated pace by Islamabad, sets new tasks before India's Armed Forces, R. Venkataraman pointed out.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR AHUGA DEPARTS MOSCOW

PM192118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja, the ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, has left Moscow.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT DINNER IN GROMYKO'S HONOR

PM191309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on E. Honecker 17 October Berlin dinner speech under the general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On the evening of 17 October, E. Honecker gave a dinner in A.A. Gromyko's honor. Addressing the assembled guests he said:

Your visit gives us a valuable opportunity to exchange views on topical questions of international politics and on joint efforts to eliminate the danger of a nuclear world war and to safeguard peace. Following the conversations we have had today in a fraternal atmosphere, we can again note with deep satisfaction our complete unanimity. There has been further confirmation, moreover, of the strength of the close militant collaboration between the SED and the CPSU and the unbreakable alliance between the GDR and the USSR.

We are currently going through a period of exacerbation of international tension at the center of which ultimately lies the question of mankind's continuing existence. In all countries people are seriously concerned about the fate of peace. Wherever you look you find the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices using threats and military force in an effort to impose their will on the peoples.

The champions of the policy of imperialist superarmaments want to deprive Europe, which embarked in the seventies on the path of strengthening stability on the basis of peaceful coexistence, of all the fruits of detente and turn its Western part into a bridgehead for nuclear war. This is expressed in Washington's well-known intention, in line with NATO's Brussels decision, to start deploying new first-strike weapons this year. This would further exacerbate the international situation and intensify the danger of a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, which for more than 65 years, ever since the Great October Socialist Revolution, has been the initiator and bulwark of the struggle for peace, is consistently speaking out for the peoples' genuine interests in the present situation. Its counter to the adventurist U.S. course is a policy aimed at strengthening security and peaceful collaboration among the peoples. Displaying a high sense of responsibility and constructiveness and flexibility in its actions, it is endeavoring, through the conclusion of appropriate agreements, to secure arms limitations and reductions on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

Conversations with our respected friend and comrade, Yu.V. Andropov, and with other comrades from the Soviet party and state leadership have confirmed time and time again most convincingly the constant and passionate concern for peace, mankind's most important and vital interest. Our party, our state, and our people express supreme gratitude for this.

We fully support the statement to the world public by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on 28 September urging that every possible effort be made to safeguard peace. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the GDR will spare no effort and do everything to spare mankind a nuclear catastrophe.

The successful completion of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States would, we firmly believe, have a long-term beneficial effect on the fate of peace and would help to improve the international situation. Our country is very well aware of why the United States is obstinately clinging to its unconstructive position and what aims it is pursuing.

This makes the GDR all the more resolute in its support for the Soviet Union's actions, whose aim from the very start has been to achieve a mutually acceptable accord. The USSR's willingness not to have in Europe a single missile, a single aircraft, or a single warhead more than the NATO countries and its proposal to rid Europe altogether of nuclear weapons -- medium-range and tactical -- are convincing evidence of its wish for peace.

As the Madrid meeting has shown, solutions can be achieved through talks even in today's complex international situation. They are still possible in Geneva until such time as the deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe starts.

We share your view that it is necessary to halt this development, which endangers peace and was brought about by the new round of the nuclear arms race, and achieve a return to reason so that the peoples can proceed along the path of peaceful cooperation.

Our neighbor, the FRG, has a big responsibility here, especially as the intention is to turn the so-called NATO "two-track decision" into an unambiguous deployment decision by the end of the year. Moreover, the advocates of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles are well aware that in the event of deployment the Warsaw Pact states will take the necessary steps in the interests of the peoples to ensure strategic military balance in the future.

Relations between our parties, states, and peoples are characterized by friendship, mutual respect, trust and close cooperation. In all situations we stand side by side as reliable, true, militant comrades.

I ask you to convey to Comrade Yu. V. Andropov most heartfelt greetings from the communists and all the working people of our socialist state. Through joint efforts we are successfully implementing the accords reached during our party and state delegation's visit to the USSR in May.

On the strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism we will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the entire socialist community, whose unity and cohesion are more than ever before a decisive factor for peace and stability in international relations.

I would like to reemphasize the fraternal nature and valuable outcome of our conversations. This is of great significance for the further implementation of socialism's general peace strategy.

TIKHONOV, HONECKER STRESS 'FRATERNAL ALLIANCE'

LD192143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting took place today between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Erich Honecker. The head of the Soviet Government conveyed cordial greetings from Comrade Andropov. For his part, the GDR leader also asked him to convey cordial greetings in reply.

The sides stressed that a solid and fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR, based on close and militant cooperation of the two parties, is continuing to strengthen. This is of particular significance in the current conditions of the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The full unity of views on fundamental questions concerning the safeguarding of peace was stated with deep satisfaction.

The sides unanimously condemned the course of the U.S. Administration and its NATO partners, which is directed at disruption of the military balance and the attainment of military superiority over socialism.

The participants in the meeting gave a high evaluation of the present sitting of the CEMA session, which will serve the further strengthening of the economic might of the socialist community. It was stressed that the accords reached during the visit by a GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May this year opened up a qualitatively new stage in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. In the course of the meeting, the sides confirmed the firm resolution of the USSR and the GDR to continue to develop all-round cooperation.

Taking part in the conversation were, on the Soviet side: Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; and on the GDR side: Comrade Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL, FDJ LEADERS

AU181214 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Ukrainian 13 Oct 83 p 1

[RATAU report]

[Text] On 12 October, a meeting was held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with the leadership of the All-Union Komsomol and Free German Youth [FDJ] delegations -- guests of honor at the sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth, which is being held in Kiev.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly welcomed the festival participants in the Soviet Ukraine's capital city. The festival, he said, is being held soon after the 34th anniversary of the first socialist state in the history of the German people. The Soviet people are pleased with the achievements of the GDR working people in building a new society and are very glad that relations between our parties, our communist youth organizations are developing on the strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is highly important that, in the present complex international situation when, through the fault of American imperialism and its allies, peace and the security of peoples have been jeopardized, our countries have formed a united front and our parties have taken common, concerted positions.

The great importance was emphasized in the May 1983 meeting of Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and E. Honecker for deepening friendship between our peoples and for developing all-round cooperation between our parties and countries.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy have an account of the work performed by the republic's party organizations and labor collectives to implement the decisions of our party's 26th Congress and of the November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

It was noted that the working people of both the republic and the entire country had warmly supported the communist party's policy, the activity of the party's Central Committee, and the political line adopted by the CPSU in the present international situation.

This has been concretely manifested in the wide scope of socialist competitions for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan, in the high public and political activity of the working people, and in their unanimous approval of the statement made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in connection with the aggressive and adventurist policy pursued by the present Washington administration.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary spoke about the progress made in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan, about the struggle waged by the Soviet Ukraine's working people to raise the effectiveness of production, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to intensify the policy of economy, and to redouble the republic's share in fostering the country's united national economic complex. Propitious for accomplishing the tasks set are the steps which are being taken to consolidate party, state, and labor discipline, and good organization at all levels of the national economy, and to improve the issue of communist education.

It was emphasized in the conversation that our party highly valued the activity of the Komsomol as its active assistant and an important link in our entire political system. In the work performed for the communist education of young people and in accomplishing economic and political tasks, party organizations rely on the Komsomol, support its initiatives and useful actions. The great importance was noted of Komsomol and youth participation in accelerating scientific-technical progress, and in building the most important national economic projects, in particular the international project of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which is also employing, along with the Druzhba Komsomol and youth shock labor detachment, young people from the GDR. Great and useful work is being carried out by the Komsomol to complement the Food Program. Nearly 2 million young men and women are working each year during their summer vacations in students' building detachments and in the associations of senior secondary school pupils. The Komsomol has been doing a great deal for the military and patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the armed forces.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, requires from party organizations that they pass to the Komsomol their experience in organizational and ideological work, and that they raise the responsibility of communists who work in the Komsomol.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of shaping a generation of politically active people who are familiar with the matter at hand, who like and are able to work, and who are always ready to stand up for their fatherland. The need to intensify the ideological, class tempering of young people, their patriotic and internationalist education has been called forth by the inflamed ideological struggle in the international arena.

Party, Komsomol, war, and labor veterans actively participate in the work among young people. Inviolable unity among all generations of the Soviet people, unity between the party and the people had been convincingly manifested at the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee, which was addressed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy wished the sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth success and expressed confidence that it would give the All-Union Komsomol and the FDJ a good chance to exchange experiences and would serve the noble cause of further strengthening brotherly cooperation between our peoples and among young people in our countries.

V.M. Mishin, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, gave account of the major events of the sixth festival of friendship between Soviet and GDR youth.

E. Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and FDJ Central Council first secretary, spoke about the work performed by FDJ organizations in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions and in the labor and internationali8st education of young people. The FDJ delegation presented the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with a skillful portrait of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German workers class and prominent figure in the international communist movement.

Participating in the meeting were A.A. Titarenko and B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members, and responsibile functionaries in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Z. Heldtke, GDR consul general in Kiev.

TIKHONOV, JARUZELSKI DISCUSS RELATIONS, MISSILES

LD191456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting was held here between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who lead the delegations of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic to the 37th meeting of the CEMA session.

At the meeting a high appraisal was given to the successful development of friendly Soviet-Polish relations, mutually beneficial economic cooperation between both countries, and the sides exchanged opinions on prospects of its further expansion and deepening.

It was agreed to instruct the central planning bodies of both countries to start coordinating national-economic plans of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic for 1986-90 and for a longer period, and for these purposes, to commence in the near future on agreeing the order and timing of this work.

In doing so, objective requirements of further reorientation of Poland's economy to close cooperation with the economy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal states will be taken into account. All of that will promote establishment of more favorable conditions for further social and economic development of socialist Poland.

There was discussion of specific questions connected with the building in Poland, with the participation of the USSR, of projects in ferrous metallurgy and light industry; and with the building in the USSR, with the participation of Poland, of projects in the gas industry, which will make it possible to increase deliveries of natural gas to Poland. An understanding was reached on concluding the appropriate agreements in the near future.

The Polish side expressed interest in making more widespread use of up-to-date Soviet technology in the reconstruction of enterprises of Polish industry.

Attaching great significance to the development of direct links between enterprises and organizations in the two countries, facilitating a broad exchange of experience and raising the technical level and quality of the goods delivered to each other, the sides agreed to approve existing proposals for the establishment of such links, and to consider it advisable to implement them on a broad scale. They will entrust the Intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the task of ensuring that the agreed measures are implemented, and of establishing systematic checks on their implementation.

In discussing topical international problems the sides noted that the U.S. and NATO militaristic course aimed at attaining military superiority, facilitated in particular, by the intention of pressing ahead with the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, leads to a further dangerous aggravation of the international situation. Denouncing the aggressive policy of Washington and the NATO countries, Poland and the Soviet Union are fully determined to continue the efforts to promote improvement of the international situation. Along with other Warsaw Treaty member-states, they will show concern for consolidation of their defensive capacity, considering the existing threat to peace and their security.

The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TIKHONOV MEETS BULGARIAN PREMIER IN BERLIN

LD191510 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin October 19 TASS -- A meeting was held here on October 19 between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov, who head the Soviet and the Bulgarian delegations to the 37th meeting of the CMEA session.

The heads of government exchanged opinions on a number of questions of many-sided Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the political, economic and other spheres, and also close cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

In exchanging opinions on international matters the two sides noted the danger to universal peace, which comes from militaristic plans of the U.S. Administration to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe. The sides expressed firm determination to continue exerting efforts to promote improvement of the international situation, to display concern along with other Warsaw Treaty member-states for consolidation of their defensive capacity, considering the existing threat to peace and their security.

GRISHIN, BCP'S ALEKSANDROV AT MOSCOW AKTIV

PM181147 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Sofia Days in Moscow. The Brilliant Light of Friendship": "Indestructible Fraternity"]

[Text] A meeting of the capital's ideological aktiv with a Sofia Grad delegation headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee, took place yesterday at the Political Education Center of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and responsible gorkom officials took part in the meeting.

The guests toured the Political Education Center, its lecture halls, and its specialized-subject offices, and familiarized themselves with the content of educational-methodological work.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and C. Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee.

In his address, V.V. Grishin cordially greeted the emissaries from fraternal Sofia.

During their stay in our capital, our guests have seen for themselves the activity of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and the party raykoms, visited enterprises, and made trips to the USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition, theaters, and concert halls, V.V. Grishin said. Today our guests visited the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom's Political Education Center in order to see its work for themselves and to exchange experience of ideological work.

The course of the CPSU and the BCP, aimed at close cooperation between our countries and peoples, encompassing all spheres of life, and fully corresponding with the national and international interests of the Soviet Union and the Bulgarian People's Republic, is being successfully implemented in the process of the steady deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

The Soviet and Bulgarian peoples are marching forward beneath the banner of Marxism-Leninism, scoring new victories in communist and socialist construction.

The Soviet people and the Muscovites are sincerely pleased with the successes of the Bulgarian people who, under the BCP's leadership, are successfully resolving the tasks set by the 12th Party Congress and are confidently marching along the road of building a developed socialist society.

The Moscovites, just like all Soviet people, feel a closeness to and affection for the achievements of the Bulgarian People's Republic and Sofia's working people, and these achievements are precious to them. We look upon them as a part of our great common cause -- the building of communism, V.V. Grishin declared.

The links between the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Sofia Grad BCP Committee, between the party regional committees, city councils, trade unions, communist youth, and public organizations, and labor collectives in our capitals are strengthening with every passing year.

The Sofia days in Moscow, which have been held with great success, have become a remarkable celebration of eternal and unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. They are a major event in sociopolitical and cultural life and grow into a moving manifestation of our peoples' fraternal friendship. Our friendship is based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the Political Education Center, we would like to emphasize that the Moscow CPSU Gorkom subordinates its activity to the cause of the working people's communist education.

The CPSU has always looked upon and continues to look upon ideological work and concern for educating the working people in a communist spirit as one of the most important aspects of its activity for the transformation of society on the basis of socialist principles.

This was convincingly affirmed yet again at the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum. It discussed comprehensively, at a high level of party exactingness and adherence to principles, the state of affairs on the ideological front and mapped out the main guidelines for further improving ideological work under the conditions of developed socialism and of the exacerbated struggle between the two opposite social systems in the world arena.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his plenum speech, the party is striving to ensure that people in our country are educated as citizens of the socialist society and active builders of communism, with their inherent ideological aims, morals, and interests and high standard of labor and conduct.

Questions of ideological and political-educational work are a constant focus of attention of the city party organization. Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, it is focusing attention on nurturing a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook among communists and all working people and on ensuring that this work is organizally linked with the solution of the tasks of economic and cultural building and actively influences the strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of labor and management.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee instructions, the structure of the party education system has been changed so as to make a better contribution to nurturing a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among Communists and all working people in the city.

Active forms of tuition and a system of practical tasks are being widely introduced. Over 2 million of those studying within the system of political and economic education have adopted heightened socialist pledges and personal counterplans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and are keeping personal [material] savings records.

We are seeking to ensure that each person gains a profound understanding of the party's policy, is capable of putting into practice the knowledge he has acquired, and is clearly aware of and fulfills his public duty.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized the need to improve mass political work. Considerable experience in this direction has been accumulated in Moscow. About 2,000 people's universities, 19,500 lecture circuits, and over 5,000 specialized interest clubs are in operation. Lecture propaganda and verbal political agitation in the capital are conducted by over 70,000 lecturers, 94,000 political information workers, and 235,000 agitation workers.

Unified political days, information conferences, and "round-table" meetings have become active forms of liaison with the masses. The responsibility of leadership cadres for participation in educational work has been enhanced. Reports on these questions are regularly heard at the party committees.

Considerable work in raising the theoretical and methodological standards of the party study system, economic education, and mass political work is being done by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education Center and by political education offices at party raykoms and enterprise party committees.

In their fear of the implacable advance of history, our ideological enemies are stepping up their hostile propaganda and are attempting to undermine the fraternal parties' alliance and to distort their policy. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted that a tense and truly global struggle between the two ideologies is underway today.

That is why the class tempering of working people and the uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and morals are permanently within the city party organization's field of vision. Specialized people's universities are functioning in the city lecture cycles on problems of ideological struggle are being conducted. The party raykoms and party committees have established counterpropaganda groups comprising thousands of experienced and highly trained lecturers, propagandists, and speakers.

The active refutation of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism is a permanent direction of the activity of the city's party committees and mass propaganda media. Counterpropaganda is an organic part of all forms of ideological education work.

Our party insists that ideological and political education be inseparably linked with improved organization of production and stronger labor discipline.

Labor education is conducted most efficiently in the primary nucleus -- the production team. At present 50 percent of Moscow's workers are united within teams.

The party organizations are concerned to enhance the educational role played by teams. The task that has been set is for each team to have its own agitation worker and political information worker and, wherever possible, to organize a school for communist labor. Professionally well-trained communists who enjoy prestige among their work comrades are being promoted as team leaders. Special attention is being given to expanding the party stratum within teams, establishing party groups within them, and enhancing the communists' vanguard role.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell in detail on the city party organization's work linked with nurturing lofty moral qualities among people and struggling against manifestations of alien views and morals. He emphasized here that the Moscow City party organization pays constant attention to training a worthy young replacement team and to educating it in the revolutionary combat and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people.

The CPSU proceeds from the fact that as the socialist community becomes stronger and mightier, so peace and the people's security will become that much more lasting. We are striving to make everyone aware that conscientious and selfless labor and high standards of discipline and organization today still comprise the frontline of the Soviet people's struggle for peace and against the threat of war. The strenthening of the cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries and parties and the raising of the Warsaw Pact Organization's defense capability are our common task.

The Bulgarian People's Republic -- our friend and ally which is making a weighty contribution to strengthening European and universal peace -- is resolving this task in single formation with the fraternal countries.

Then Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee, took the floor.

In his speech he cordially thanked the Moscow CPSU Gorkom for the opportunity to share the Sofia Grad party organization's experience in mobilizing the efforts of the capital's inhabitants to fulfill the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

Identity of thought and fraternal cordiality has always and everywhere accompanied the meetings and talks between representatives of our parties and peoples, irrespective of how and where they are held, O. Aleksandrov emphasized. This is true of our present meeting too. Bearing in mind that it has been organized during the Sofia days in Moscow, it fully and convincingly becomes part of their character, aims, and spirit, and reaffirms our fraternal communist parties' unity in their work and struggle for the victory of socialism and communism.

Our country is successfully concluding the third year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan under the BCP's leadership. The tasks of fulfilling and implementing to the utmost the 12th Congress decisions are at the center of the activity of the whole party, the Sofia Grad party organization, and all party organizations. It is perfectly natural that the capital's party organization bears a special responsibility for implementing the congress's historic decisions and that it is faced with special tasks, primarily because Sofia is the country's major economic center.

C. Aleksandrov spoke of the development of the capital's industrial sectors, of the renovation of its economy, the development of the city's culture, and the problems being solved by Sofia's inhabitants, and first and foremost by their leading detachment -- the city party organization, numbering 139,000 Communists in its ranks.

The city's organizational and political state, the speaker noted, is of a good standard. The ideological and political unity of the capital's population is evident. Party life is regular and dynamic. Communists' activity is high. The attendance at meetings and the participation in debating questions, as well as activity in implementing party decisions and assignments, is evidence of this. Work to link BCP policy to the most pressing problems of labor and its quality and to the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace is being performed with enthusiasm and inspiration. Stress is being laid on a high level of combat readiness among the party ranks. One can conclude on this basis that our primary party organizations are capable and are in a fit state to ensure the fulfillment of all the tasks that our party's Central Committee sets before them. This condition and capability is the result of long-term work by the party, work throughout the 90 years and more of its existence.

Today the grad committee and regional committees are studying more deeply and comprehensively, analyzing, and directing the intraorganizational processes in the primary party organizations and are improving the standard of party leadership implemented in each sector of material production and in the spiritual sphere. Businesslike, day-to-day, specific work and aid on the spot is increasingly being established as the main method in the party committees' activity. Higher evaluation criteria for the primary party organizations' activity and a differentiated approach toward each of them are also being established.

The results of the past 2 years of the 5-year plan and the fulfillment of the plan for the first 8 months of this year provide grounds for giving a positive assessment to the work to implement the congress' decisions. Industry -- the main sector of the capital's economy -- is developing at a steady pace.

Then the speaker described in detail the party organization's work aimed at further improving the living standard of the capital's inhabitants.

In speaking of the successes in Sofia's socioeconomic development, he said, it is impossible to fail to note that in daily working life it is also necessary to overcome many difficulties and to solve a wide range of problems. The question of further improving output quality and further strengthening discipline in all its varieties -- planning, production, manufacturing, and labor discipline -- is now being posed especially acutely. Assessing the great significance of this problem, the BCP Central Committee has decided to convene a national party conference on quality problems early next year. At present the party organizations, collectives, and administrative echelons are launching extensive organizational, technical-economic, and specific applied activity for the all-around elaboration of problems of quality and the achievement of real, practical changes right now, at the stage of the national conference's preparation.

The growing demands and responsible tasks linked with enhancing discipline throughout national life, like the improvement of output quality, determine the new criteria for the primary party organization's work.

For the party's policy to be implemented, it must be mastered by primary party organization communists, and their activity and frontline role in the practical implementation of tasks and in the struggle for higher quality and discipline everywhere and from everyone must be enhanced. We are now directing our efforts to develop each party organization's capacity to look ahead, and be able to distinguish the important from the secondary. We are also enhancing party organizations' independence.

The implementation of party policy by the capital's party organization is the result of the tireless work of thousands of ideological workers and activists and all Communists.

Thanks to persistent work by the city's party organization, an atmosphere of unity and cohesion around the party line and policy and an atmosphere of trust and respect has been created.

The years between the 10th and 12th BCP Congresses saw the restructuring of the ideological front in accordance with new and even more large-scale tasks, in the course of which definite advances in the party organizations' practical activity were achieved, which in essence boiled down to a more skillful meshing of ideological work with tasks being resolved at this stage, a more active use of the whole social environment for exerting educational influence, and the application of more effective means of organizing and guiding ideological activity.

All this demands the uninterrupted strengthening of the efficacy of party organizational and ideological educational work to further strengthen and rally the capital's working people around the BCP and its Leninist general line, to educate them in a class and party spirit, and to mold their Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

The immediate and main task of our ideological educational work among the working people, the young, and the whole population is the achievement of qualitative changes in social and individual consciousness and behavior conforming to the dynamics and changes emerging in our social activity, without which the successful implementation of the party's socioeconomic strategy at the present stage of development is impossible.

Therefore the CPSU Central Committee June plenum was for us Bulgarian Communists too and for the Sofia Grad party organization a starting point from which to further improve the style, methods, and forms of practical work for the victory of communist ideals, Chudomir Aleksandrov said at the end of his speech.

At the end of the meeting, its participants were shown a movie by Bulgarian filmmakers on the experience of the work of the Sofia Grad BCP organization.

WEST EUROPEANS PROTEST NATO DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD192058 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpt] All peoples and every inhabitant of our planet should be aware of the menacing danger. They should be aware in order to unite their efforts in the struggle for their own existence. This is said in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which was addressed to the Soviet people and to other peoples. It is said in a statement which is permeated with a sincere concern for the fate of humanity. The time is approaching when Washington and the NATO military intend to begin the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe. It is planned to deliver almost 600 in total. In the last days the news has appeared in the foreign papers that the first 25 missiles and the warheads for them have already been prepared for dispatch to Britain and the FRG. People in West Europe are becoming increasingly aware of the threat, the mortal danger to them borne by the installation of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. They are becoming aware and they are uniting their efforts in the struggle so that their countries will not become weapons and will not become a bridgehead for a nuclear war. [video shows protest demonstrators in FRG, Greece]

U.S., USSR EMBASSIES IN FRG GET ANTIWAR LETTERS

LD192013 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 19 TASS -- A week of anti-war action is continuing in West German cities. Powerful demonstrations have been held in Bonn and Cologne. A delegation from the evangelical and Social Democratic anti-missile initiatives [as received] handed over a statement to the Soviet Embassy in Bonn denouncing the plans of the United States, West Germany and NATO to station Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, since this enhances the risk of nuclear war.

"It is high time to say 'no' to new nuclear missiles in our country," the statement says. "Time brooks no delay" The stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles must be prevented."

The statement points out that if the plans of the United States, NATO and West Germany are carried through, the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles will be started on West German territory by the year's end, which will enhance the war menance.

The statement stresses that the arms race poses the greatest threat to mankind. New nuclear missiles and armaments are developed at the expense of allocations for social needs and education. This results in the reduction of jobs and leads to dangerous militarisation of society.

Peace, the statement proclaims, means more than absence of wars between states. "Peace is a process that facilitates justice, reduction and elimination of poverty and violence."

The authors of the document demand that the governments of West Germany and other NATO member states withdraw their consent to the deployment of new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. A way should be paved for the reduction of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction in Western and Eastern Europe with a view to setting in motion a mutual comprehensive process of disarmament.

Any measures for preparing the deployment should be immediately halted. Among other demands are the elimination of all chemical weapons stockpiles in West Germany, establishment of regional nuclear-free zones in Europe with the simultaneous reduction of conventional armaments in the East and West, pursuance of the policy of detente which facilitates the development of political, economic and human relations and creates a climate for further steps in the field of disarmament, immediate reduction of military spending and use of these funds for resolving socially useful tasks.

The anti-war campaigners call on the United States, the Soviet Union and other large military powers to freeze the development, production and deployment of any weapons of mass annihilation, as well as missiles, planes and warships capable of delivering nuclear weapons. They are urged to give up the attempts to gain military superiority by developing new weapons or new military strategies, and also by way of increasing the potential of first-strike weapons, to outlaw and eliminate all types of weapons of mass annihilation, including chemical, biological, bacteriological and laser weapons. These countries are also called upon to renounce any military interference and intervention in the so-called third world and not to suppress the striving for emancipation on the pretext of East-West conflicts.

Representatives of the West German anti-war movement have requested the Soviet Embassy to make the contents of their statement known to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. According to West German press reports, a similar statement was handed over to the U.S. Embassy in West Germany.

W. BERLIN DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. MISSILES

LD171307 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] West Berlin October 17 TASS -- A "peace holiday" held in streets and squares of the district of Shoenenberg in West Berlin have become an impressive demonstration against the NATO policy of the nuclear arms race, against the deployment in a number of West European countries of new U.S. medium-range missiles. It was keynoted by the slogans "We say 'no' to nuclear missiles", "What we need is disarmament and not additional armament". The demonstration was sponsored by the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union, "Young Socialists", the Association of People Persecuted Under Nazism -- the Union of Anti-Fascists, trade union organizations, "peace initiative" associations which include representatives of various sections of the public. The demonstration was attended by the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Horst Schmitt and other leaders of the party.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that millions of citizens of West European countries protested the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles. They supported the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries whose aim is the reduction of nuclear-missile weapons on the basis of equality and equal security. During the "peace holiday" members and activists of the West Berlin Social Democratic Party distributed leaflets which stressed that the party opposed the deployment of new nuclear missiles.

ANTIMISSILE DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST AT FRG PORT

LD151023 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2020 GMT 14 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Citing high-ranking U.S. representatives at NATO headquarters, THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the United States has already moved to West Europe the electronic equipment required for testing and directing its new medium-range nuclear missiles.

According to the newspaper's information, the Pentagon intends to install before the end of this year the first nine Pershing II missiles in West Germany and in addition to deploy two flights of 16 Tomahawk-class cruise missiles at the Greenham Common Base in Britain and near the locality of Comiso in southeast Sicily. The representatives of the U.S. military and civilian authorities, with whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent spoke, are confident that the weapons will be installed despite the protests in West Europe.

Indeed the wave of protests is already mounting. For the second day now, a demonstraton has been in progress outside a U.S. military base in the vicinity of the West German port of Bremerhaven. This is the main port through which the supply of equipment comes for the U.S. troops stationed on FRG territory. The participants of the antimissile movement believe that the Pershing II missiles may be unloaded precisely at this spot.

Three thousand policemen were thrown against the demonstrators. They have been using armored personnel carriers and watercannons to disperse the demonstration. A further 3,000 policemen are being held in reserve. The culmination of the demonstration will occur tomorrow when 30,000 participants of the protest movement will be assembling in Bremerhaven. This is just the start of a mass movement. The main meetings and demonstrations are expected on 22 October.

FRG 'DUPLICITY' ON ISSUE OF EUROMISSILES CHARGED

LD182246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The mass information media are continuing to devote great attention to the results of the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister. Observers are noting that Genscher has once again totally supported the U.S. position, which, as is known, is blocking the advancement of the talks in Geneva. The obvious duplicity of the present FRG leadership cannot fail to be noticed.

On the one hand it is interested in the continuation of the policy of detente and the expansion of bilateral cooperation between our countries, but on the other hand it is acting in the role of advocate of the militarist course of the Reagan administration. Evidently attempting somehow to reconcile this incongruity, the West German leaders are saying that one ought not to encumber all relations between East and West with the problem of the missiles, and that one must bear in mind the whole vista of those links, the whole international situation. The FRG leadership assures that, even in the event of failure in Geneva and the deployment of U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks on West European territory, the Federal Government will not only strive for the continuation of talks on medium-range missiles, but it will also contribute to the development of East-West relations as a whole, particularly between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

Bonn's readiness for a continuation of the dialogue and for the expansion of trading and economic links is, of course, a positive factor. But nor should one forget that the normal course of bilateral cooperation presupposes mutual respect for each other's interests, first and foremost in the sphere of security. The West German leaders and certain other leading figures in West Europe are attempting to assert that the deployment of the new U.S. missiles essentially changes nothing and that relations can develop as before. However, this is either a dangerous delusion or a tactical maneuver intended to foil the wave of public protest.

The installation of the U.S. first-strike weapons, which are capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union in a few minutes, is an attempt to disturb the existing military balance and to attain a unilateral military advantage. In these conditions the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will be compelled to adopt appropriate measures to ensure their defense. West Europe will not feel more secure. On the contrary, its peoples will be in the role of the nuclear hostages of the United States. Are the European politicians who neglect the interests of their countries and help the implementation of the military plans of the U.S. Administration thinking about this? This key question was put in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

PAPER ISSUES 'REJOINDER' TO NATO 'INITIATIVE'

PM191034 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[A. Larin "Rejoinder": "Reduction NATO Style"]

[Text] Recently NATO officials have been making mysterious hints that they are planning an "important initiative" in the sphere of reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. The forthcoming conference of NATO countries' defense ministers will announce the removal of 1,500 nuclear warheads from NATO's nuclear arsenal -- an impressive figure. However, one's suspicions are aroused by the fact that the removal decision was the work of a group of experts led by R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, a committee opponent of any arms reductions.

In fact, a detailed examination of what would actually be liquidated reveals that NATO's "initiative" merely means the liquidation of obsolete types of weapons.

For example, the Nike Hercules air defense missile has been in use for over 20 years. Some 300 atomic landmines, which have been regarded as useless for a long time, are also to be scrapped. Finally, 1,000 obsolete nuclear artillery shells are due for liquidation.

It is indicative that the decision to withdraw the Nike missiles and atomic landmines was made 3 years ago and the liquidation of the nuclear artillery shells was envisaged back in 1977. Moreover, the idea was not just to liquidate them, but to replace them with neutron shells. But they kept quiet about it at the time. Now, faced with a movement of unprecedented size protesting against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, the NATO bosses are frantically looking for ways of somehow reassuring the public.

NATO'S 'FLEXIBLE RESPONSE' DOCTRINE CRITICIZED

LD152354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 15 Oct 83

["NATO's Adventurist Plans" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct. (TASS) -- The TASS observer on military affairs, Vladimir Bogachev, writes:

NATO is preparing to take extremely dangerous military decisions, which will lead to an acute destabilization of the military-political situation in Europe and will increase the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

According to the U.S. media, the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc intends to introduce important amendments to the NATO doctrine of "flexible response," in order to provide for the use of tactical nuclear weapons at the very initial stage of military operations in Europe.

This clearly refers to the elaboration of plans for NATO armed forces to make a first nuclear strike. According to AP, its aim will be the "destruction of concentrations of the enemy forces before (!) [TASS bracketed exclamation mark] they can be moved up to the front lines." Talk by the authors of the new strategy of the need "to rebuff a large-scale attack on Western Europe" is only intended to conceal the true intention of NATO to resort to a "preventive" nuclear strike.

In combination with the planned deployment on West German territory of U.S. Pershing II missiles capable of reaching targets on Soviet territory within 6 minutes, the change in the NATO doctrine of "flexible reaction," which, incidentally, in this case will lose all trace of flexibility, will result in a drastic destabilization of the military-political situation. In case of any conflict the risk that events will quickly escape control will sharply increase and the danger of rash, ill-considered decisions on mortally dangerous military matters will spiral.

It is hard not to agree with the well-known American military specialist Shelling who has convincingly proved that military planning based on haste leads to war. It is absolutely clear that, just as in the case of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, it is the U.S. strategists, planning the unleashing of a nuclear war limited to the territory of Europe, who are behind the new dangerous "modifications" of the NATO doctrine. In this connection it is apt to recall the warning made by the Soviet Government that if the new U.S. missiles are deployed in Western Europe the USSR will have to take the necessary reply measures that would affect also the territory of the United States itself.

It is time for those who are now stepping up the arms race and adopting extremely dangerous military concepts to understand at long last the illusionary nature of Washington's hopes to attain military superiority. It is time for the Pentagon strategists to realize the danger of their adventuristic plans not only for the peoples of Europe but also for their own country.

SOVIET TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN W. BERLIN

PM180653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondents V. Kabanov and M. Podklyuchnikov under the rubric "Abroad": "Cooperation and Mutual Understanding: Soviet Trade and Industry Exhibition in West Berlin"]

[Excerpt] West Berlin, 14 Oct -- "Cooperation and mutual understanding" -- It is under this slogan that the Soviet trade and industry exhibition has opened here.

This is the fourth time such an exhibition has been held in West Berlin. Before its opening journalists were familiarized with the figures. Trade turnover between the Soviet foreign trade organizations and West Berlin firms has increased over 13 times since 1973. Over 120 West Berlin firms have direct contracts with Soviet foreign trade organizations. In March this year another important step was taken -- a contract on annual deliveries of Soviet natural gas to West Berlin was signed. Preparation to receive the blue fuel is proceeding successfully in the city, the press reports.

The present exhibition is bigger than the three preceding ones. Over 30 Soviet foreign trade associations are taking part and 650 industrial enterprises are displaying their output. The total number of exhibits is 5,000.

FORMER UK PRIME MINISTER CALLAGHAN VISITS USSR

Meeting With Ponomarev, Zagladin

LD192124 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Boris Ponamarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee [title as received], secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Union Supreme Soviet, met today with the member of the House of Commons of Britain, former Prime Minister James Callaghan.

During the talk held in the atmosphere frankness and friendliness, the sides touched upon problems of the present-day international situation, primarily the situation which is being formed in Europe in connection with the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy on the continent American medium-range nuclear missiles, as well as questions connected with the bilateral relations between the USSR and Britain.

The talk was attended by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Received by Shitikov, Arbatov

LD202102 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Views Exchanged"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 18 October between A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and J. Callaghan. British member of Parliament and former prime minister, who is in our country at the USSR Parliamenary Group's invitation.

Views were exchanged on questions relating to Soviet-British relations and a number of current international problems.

USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Yu.A. Izrael and A.B. Chakovskiy and other officials took part in the conversation.

The visitor met with G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, the same day.

KOSTANDOV ARRIVES IN UK FOR BUSINESS TALKS

LD181010 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] London October 18 TASS -- Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov has arrived here at the invitation of British business circles. In the course of the visit he is to meet and hold talks with the management of the "ICI" and "Courtaulds" concerns, members of the confederation of British industry and of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. He is also to meet with Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and hold talks with Peter Walker, secretary of state for energy, and Paul Channon, minister of state for trade and industry.

AUSTRIA'S STEGER IN USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU121323 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Oct 83 p 7

[Excerpts] Yesterday Dr Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of commerce, departed for Moscow at the head of a 30-member delegation to conduct economic talks there. Central to the visit is a session of the mixed commission. On Thursday [13 Oct] the vice chancellor will visit Leningrad. The deliberation of the commission will be concluded tomorrow [12 Oct] with the signing of a protocol.

According to the Austrian trade delegate in the USSR, Dr Friedrich Draszczyk, Austrian exports to the USSR to date have developed well. Receipts from exports totaling some 11-12 billion schillings may be expected until the end of the year. It will be necessary, however, at the session of the mixed commission which is opening today to also deal with structural improvements of the commodity range. Semi-finished goods now total 50 percent of the overall value, whereas the machine sectors involves one-fourth of the exports to the Soviet Union and foodstuffs and consumer goods account for roughly one-fifth.

GREEK ADMIRAL COMMENTS ON VISIT BY SOVIET SHIPS

LD181755 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Greek port of Piraeus has had an official friendly visit from a group of Soviet ships. The group comprised the cruiser Zhdanov and the patrol vessel Pylkiy, under the flag of Vice Admiral Kalinin, officer commanding the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. The Soviet sailors were able to see the sights of Athens and Piraeus. How many excited and sincere words of friendship could be heard from the Greek public during the visit of the Soviet ships! Could one ever forget the farewell concert held the evening before departure in the main square of Piraeus, where thousands of people were assembled? They sang Katyusha along with the Black Sea Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble, they applauded the sailors' Yablochko dance, and Theodorakis' famous (Persaki).

We invited Vice Admiral Athanasias Giokezas, commander of the Greek Fleet, to our microphone on board the cruiser Zhdanov:

[Begin Giokezas recording in Greek with superimposed Russian translation] Friendly visits such as this play a beneficial part in strengthening understanding between peoples, enable sailors to come to know each other better and to learn about the history, life and culture of two peoples linked by long-standing bonds of friendship. We receive the Soviet sailors with great fellow-feeling. I am convinced that every Greek who has met our guests during these days has realized that these feelings are mutual. [end recording]

SOVIET-GREEK TALKS ON SHIPPING TIES BEGIN

LD181330 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The Soviet-Greek mixed commission for shipping opened a regular session here today to discuss cooperation in sea-borne trade and coordinated actions at international maritime organisations as well as to draw the balance sheet for the work done last year. The Greek delegation is led by Vassilios Saranditis, secretary-general of the Merchant Marine of Greece.

The session is being held on the heels of a visit to Moscow by Greek Merchant Marine Minister Georgeos Katsifaras who met with his Soviet opposite number Timofey Guzhenko to discuss prospects of intensifying two-way sea-borne trade traffic and opportunities for joint chartering ventures and exchanges of experience in the training of merchant marine specialists.

It is noted here that Soviet and Greek sailors have stepped up their contacts visibly since the signing of an intergovernmental agreement in 1975. As bilateral trade grows (it increased by 160 percent in 1980 through 1982), so does the carriage of goods between the two countries by sea. Last year about four million tons of cargoes, including industrial raw materials, equipment, motor vehicles, tractors and farm produce, among other things, were carried between the two countries by sea, with the Soviet and Greek fleets doing the work on a balanced basis.

Soviet ships are frequent visitors to Greek ports. In the past navigation season they called there, for example, 1,063 times, while ships flying the Greek flag made 1,144 calls at Soviet Black Sea and Baltic ports.

'EXPERIMENT' REVEALS AGCA'S 'BRAZEN LIES'

LD191941 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Rome October 19 TASS -- The fact that Turkish neofascist Ali Agca who made in 1981 an attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic church John Paul the Second and later slandered several Bulgarian citizens is an inveterate liar has been proved again by an experiment that was held in the Vatican by Italian and Bulgarian judiciary. Heavily guarded, Agca was taken along the streets leading to St. Peter's Square, When the judiciary asked to indicate "the place of his meeting" with member of staff of the representative office of the Bulgarian airlines in Italy S. Antonov, he first pointed to one cafe, then to another and got mixed up when describing it.

Agca's testimonies are nothing else but brazen lies, this is how the newspaper IL GIORNALE comments on the results of the experiment.

As is known, Agca was [words indistinct] of slander and giving false testimony. Judge I. Martella conducted the investigation of the attempt on the life of John Paul the Second collected a spate of documents and witnesses testimonies in Italy and abroad and got convinced that the statements of the Turkish terrorist about Antonov's "implication" in the crime is a lie which is refuted by numerous facts. As the press noted, these testimonies were prompted to him by the Italian special services on the bid of the CIA. L'UNITA noted that Agca himself had told this to his lawyers.

The investigation experiment has exposed again the provocative allegations on whose basis the unbridled anti-Bulgarian and anti-communist campaign was unleashed in the West. The democratic public points to the failure of the attempts to carry [words indistinct] investigation of the case on the attempt to assassinate the pope, to exonerate real masterminds of this crime, to distract the attention from the United States' responsibility for the instigation of international terrorism.

DANISH ENVOY TO SOVIET UNION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM192120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Rudolf Anton Torning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to the USSR, has arrived in Moscow.

FINLAND MOVES TOWARD RATIFICATION OF USSR TREATY

LD192226 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Helsinki October 19 TASS -- The Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs has decided to recommend to the Parliament of Finland to ratify a protocol on prolonging the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, which was signed in Moscow on June 6, 1983. The commission points out in a resolution on this question that the experience of 35 years of the operation of the Soviet-Finniah Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance convincingly shows the historic significance of this document and its continuing importance for the development of this document and its continuing importance for the development of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The treaty of 1948 has always been an important factor of the consolidation of peace and stability in the north of Europe. It answers the main purposes of the consolidation of European security and cooperation and promotes international detente, the document underlines. The treaty is a manifestation of the firm resolve of the signatories to work for the strengthening of peace and international security, in keeping with the U.N. Charter and the Final Document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The treaty also reflects the sincere striving of the sides to preserve and develop the goodneighborly Soviet-Finnish relations, based on friendship, mutual respect and confidence, the resolution of the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs stresses in its solution.

SOVIET, SWISS OFFICIALS HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

LD181857 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Soviet-Swiss consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on October 18 on problems connected with preparations for a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe as well as some aspects of relations between the USSR and Switzerland. The consultations involved O.A. Grinevskiy, ambassador at large, A.L. Adamishin, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Franz Muheim, head of the First Political Section of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, and Karl Fritschi, Swiss ambassador to the USSR. N.S. Ryshov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, received Franz Muheim and had a converstaion with him.

CORRECTION ITEM ON SPANISH MINISTER'S REMOVAL

The following correction pertains to the item published under the headline "CIA Said Seeking Removal of Spanish Minister" on pages G 3-4 of the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

PAge G 3, subslug, line one should read: ...by own correspondent V. Vernikov under the rubric...(supplying omitted name)

UN EXTENDS INTERIM FORCE MANDATE IN LEBANON

LD190100 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 18 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has decided to extend the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) till April 19, 1984.

This is the fourteenth time the Security Council has extended the UNIFIL mandate, in a move which comes as a clear indicator that the situation in that country remains explosive.

At gun point Washington and Tel Aviv forced Lebanon into signing a capitulatory agreement with Israel -- the agreement which encroaches on sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and generates a threat to security of other countries, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations. Addressing a Security Council meeting, he noted that alongside Israeli aggressors the so-called multinational force, consisting chiefly of a U.S. Marine contingent, was solidifying its positions in Lebanon.

The Lebanese soil should be free from U.S. or any other foreign troops accompanying them. An unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon remains the imperative demand, the Soviet representative said.

U.S. SEEN PLANNING 'ARAB RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE'

LD182256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A new and dangerous American military plan for the Near East has become known. Washington would like to involve certain Arab states with so-called moderate regimes in its military adventures. For this purpose the United States intends to create something like an Arab rapid deployment force, in which armed units of the Arab states would participate, but under the aegis of the Pentagon. Talks on this were begun around 2 years ago by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger when he visited Jordan. [shots of Weinberger inspecting troops] He suggested the creation of a special force which would be trained and armed by the United States. The Pentagon is even prepared to grant it its C-130 airplanes. The military contingent is to be based in Jordan and is to be transferred from there to areas of the Near and Middle East, wherever a threat might arise to local right-wing regimes.

In other words, Washington would like to create a tool for the suppression of the national liberation movement. It would be controlled by the Americans, but the operations themselves would be carried out by Arabs. The Reagan administration is prepared to allocate $225 million for these purposes. The plan also presupposes the use of Jordanian territory for the creation there of stores of military equipment, which would be attended by the American Rapid Deployment Force. It is proposed to use Jordan for the gathering of intelligence information about Iran and Iraq.

However, the Pentagon's plan has not been implemented so far for a number of reasons. First, the Jordanian leadership is taking a cautious attitude to it. They do not want the territory of their country to be used for the expansion of the American military presence in the Near East. Second, Israel has come out against this plan. Tel Aviv understands very well that it is precisely Israel who is the main U.S. ally in the Near East, and Israel intends to dominate that region totally. For this reason, the Israeli leaders take a jealous attitude toward any attempts by its transatlantic patron to expand its military aid to the Arab countries, even to those with moderate regimes.

MOSCOW SAYS LEBANESE FIGHT AGAINST U.S., ISRAEL

LD181906 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] Major Robert Jordan is the official spokesman for the U.S. force in Lebanon. His duties include giving general explanations of the rumpus created by U.S. Marines in Lebanon. This is not an easy task; for example, how could opening fire every now and then on Lebanese towns and villages inhabited by Muslims, as a result of which hundreds of civilians were killed, be explained.

However, this is not the most difficult task, because what the U.S. President has said regarding the killing of individuals or groups of Lebanese and Palestinians coinciding with the interests of the United States and the Western world can be repeated. The difficult task is to explain the reasons for the Lebanese people's resistance to the occupiers and their rejection of U.S.-Israeli control in Lebanon, as a result of which U.S. Marines are killed.

Perhaps doubt might be cast on an undesirable similarity with the U.S. dirty war in Vietnam -- God forbid. Here, Maj Robert Jordan came up with [word indistinct] idea and issued a statement saying that the U.S. Marines were not killed by the Lebanese but by people wearing official Warsaw Pact uniforms who have an interest in creating chaos in Lebanon. However, any illusion, however strange and vile, must have some relation to the truth, if not correct thinking.

Jordan forgot this and fell into a trap. First, Warsaw Pact countries, as the major calls the Warsaw Treaty, have no unified uniform, and second, and most important, the whole world knows the statements made by the leaders of socialist countries who have officially welcomed the cease-fire in Lebanon. As for the Lebanese patriots, they do not make a secret of the fact that they will struggle to the last drop of their blood against the U.S.-Israeli invaders.

ISRAEL CONTINUES 'ATROCITIES' IN LEBANON

LD181142 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut October 18 TASS -- The Israeli invaders continue to perpetrate atrocities in the parts of Lebanon occupied by them. Yesterday they seized several dozen peaceful civilians in An-Nabatiyah and nearby villages and threw them into the Ansar concentration camp.

Zionist punitive troops yesterday blockaded the 'Ayn Qaniyah village, and 50 of them entered the village, victimised the population and arrested several villagers. Wholesale arrests have been made by the Zionists in communities in the south of the country and in Palestinian refugee camps near Tyre and Sayda.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION VISITS POLTAVA OBLAST

AU181101 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The envoys of Palestine participating in the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Days were received in Poltava Oblast with bread and salt, with flowers and strong handshakes. The visitors made a trip to the Makarenko Sovkhoz. They saw the fields, stockbreeding premises, visited the workers' houses, and inquired about their working and living conditions. A meeting of solidarity was held in the culture house. The meeting was addressed by (Raf'a), head of the delegation of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society and Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

TASS: U.S. SUPPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN 'TERRORISM'

LD181823 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes: Speaking in the town of Edenvale on Monday, General Magnus Malan, defence minister of the racist Pretoria regime, threatened neighbouring independent African countries once again. He warned, in particular, that his country had not yet used its "iron fist" against them. The threats came just a few hours after South Africa had staged another act of terrorism against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

That act of aggression was the latest in the long list of Pretoria's crimes against independent African countries, including repeated incursions into Angola and the capture of part of Angolan territory, a piratic raid into Lesotho, and provocations against Botswana and Zimbabwe. The racists chose Mozambique as the target of their bandit actions also on more than one occasion.

By waging undeclared war on "Frontline States," they seek to destablise progressive African regimes and force them into dropping their support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Namibia.

The racists' warlike disposition has become especially pronounced after the coming to the White House of the Reagan administration. Throwing away the "fig leaf" of lip service to the condemnation of the apartheid regime for its violations of human rights, Washington has openly announced its "constructive engagement" with South Africa. U.S. contacts with that country, which were not publicised before, have been elevated to the official level. Exchanges of delegations, including those of military and intelligence men, have become regular. The U.S. Commerce Department has lifted the ban on the sale of a whole number of strategic military commodities to the racists. The U.S. Administration today is viewing South Africa as a reliable ally in the struggle with the national liberation movements in the continent and as the West's "anti-communist bastion" in the south of Africa. Along with Washington, its NATO allies are also giving both overt and covert backing to the racists.

It is growing and increasingly overt Western aid, first of all U.S. aid, that has led to a situation where the Pretoria authorities have completely ceased to have any idea of where to stop and are impudently bidding defiance to the international community. The racists' armed inroads into "Frontline States" and their acts of sabotage and subversion against them have become systematic. The apartheid regime has ignored the numerous UN resolutions towards resolving the problem of Namibia.

An acute crisis situation comparable with the situation in the Middle East, which has been exacerbated by the banditry of another Washington's ally, Israel, has taken shape in the region. The South African defence minister's threats against sovereign African states indicate that Pretoria is preparing for large-scale acts of aggression against them. If the racists are not stopped today, their aggressive actions may jeopardise peace not only in Africa but also in the whole world.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH GABON

LD182212 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] It is 10 years since the Soviet Union and Gabon established diplomatic relations. We now follow with a brief commentary on the event.

Until recently, Gabon was referred to as the green hell. Indeed, tropical vegetation covered 85 percent of the country's territory. Hard of access in the rainy season, the forest offered valuable kinds of timber and concealed Gabon's enormous mineral wealth. Western businessmen had a free hand in Gabon before it became independent. They plundered the country's riches. But now the Gabonese are becoming masters in their home. They have embarked on what is termed the Gabonization of their economy. A trunk railway being built across the country has a major role to play: 340 kilometers of it have become operational. The next length, when commissioned, will help Gabon to get at deposits of manganese, uranium, and iron ore, and (? to balance) the cutting of the jungle in the country's central part.

It is a major of Gabon's [as heard] desire to be politically independent that it is building up contacts with the socialist and the developing countries. When Gabon established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1973 this was a major step towards ending a lopsided economic and political orientation. It also helped to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union has been steadily buying Gabonese [word indistinct] timber, and Soviet-made Lada and Niva cars are in great demand in Gabon. A bilateral economic agreement calls for joint work on a number of projects in Gabon's agriculture, urban management, and road construction. The two countries have successful scientific and cultural exchanges. The Soviet Union helps to train Gabonese personnel. The two countries also exchange scientific information. Their developing relations benefit both of them.

MESSAGE, AWARD FOR SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER

PM180959 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 October 1983 First Edition front-pages the apparent text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to Moses Mabidha, which reads as follows:

"To Comrade Moses Mabidha, general secretary of the South African Communist Party:

"Dear Comrade Moses Mabidha!

"The CPSU Central Committee sends you fraternal congratulations on your 60th birthday.

"Soviet communists and working people of the Soviet Union know you as a committed Marxist-Leninist, an internationalist, and a staunch fighter for peace and against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. Your activity serves to consolidate the fraternal ties between the South African Communist Party and the CPSU and to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the South African and Soviet peoples.

"We wish you, dear Comrade Mabidha, strong health and successes in the revolutionary struggle.

"The CPSU Central Committee."

This is followed by the apparent text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding M. Mabidha the order of Friendship of the Peoples "for services in the struggle against imperialism and racism and for peace, democracy, and social progress and for his contribution to strengthening friendship between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union." The decree is signed by Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The newspaper also publishes on page 5 a 900-word V. Shubin article entitled "Fighter for Africa's Freedom." This chronicles the career of Moses Mabidha in the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress, and the South African Trade Union congress, noting his participation in international conferences and forums and his friendship with the Soviet Union.

CINEMA COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

PM182024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola in the sphere of cinematography was signed in Moscow 14 October. The document stressed that the development of ties in cinematic art promotes the further deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples and the mutual enrichment of both countries with cultural values.

The protocol envisages the expansion of creative ties between masters of the screen, the holding of movie weeks, festivals, and film premiers, and an exchange of new productions for the cinema and television.

KISSINGER CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR 'CHEAP TRICK'

PM192043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "A Cheap Trick"]

[Text] The so-called U.S. National Commission on Central America has finished its tour of the region's countries. It was headed by the commission chairman, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger. The commission members visited six countries in 6 days. The official aim of this "cavalry charge," widely publicized by the White House, was to prepare recommendations for the elaboration of the U.S. political course vis-a-vis Central America.

Political observers note that Washington's timing of the trip by the Kissinger commission was deliberate. The explosive situation that the United States is responsible for in Central America is causing growing alarm in all parts of the world, including the United States itself. The Reagan administration's adventurist, hegemonist policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua and the region's national liberation movements has made the situation there as tense as can be. Even now the Pentagon and the CIA are effectively not only propping up the corrupt dictatorial regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and supplying the Somozist counterrevolutionaries with weapons, but are themselves participating in punitive actions against patriots.

What "recommendations" did the Kissinger commission come up with, then? Although they have not been officially published, the general shape of this propaganda venture is already clear.

During meetings with the bosses of the dictatorial regimes in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala the retired secretary of state gave assurances that the commission would recommend an increase in military and economic aid. The commission's tour took place to the accompaniment of punitive actions by Somozist counterrevolutionaries against Nicaragua. While the U.S. "peacemakers" were on their shuttle tour of the region's countries, the Pentagon and the CIA increased supplies of U.S. weapons and ammunition to bandit formations. Observers unanimously note that Kissinger's mission will not result in any changes in the White House's bellicose policy, but is only meant to mask it.

However, one could scarcely have expected any other approach to the complex problems of Central America. For millions of Latin Americans the name of the retired chief of the foreign policy department is primarily associated with the organization of the fascist putsch in Chile in September 1973.

"A cheap trick" was the description of Kissinger's mission supplied by the Nicaraguan representative at the United Nations. This view is fully shared by the progressive public of the region's countries. And if President Reagan really does want some "recommendations" he can find them in the world public's unanimous demand addressed to Washington -- "Hands Off Central America!" The region's complex problems can and must be resolved by the countries' peoples alone, but on condition that all U.S. interference -- military and diplomatic -- ceases.

USSR, CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM192115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A conversation took place on 17 October between N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and his Cuban counterpart, R. Ruiz Cabrisas. Questions relating to the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BOLIVIA

LD191000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Oct (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the National Congress of Bolivia.

The delegation will meet Bolivian parliamentarians and prominent state, political and public figures, and will acquaint itself with the life of the Bolivian people.

TASS, MEXICO'S NOTIMEX SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

PM131936 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct -- An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of information exchange between TASS and the Mexican Government information agency NOTIMEX has been signed here. The document also envisages the lending of assistance to the NOTIMEX agency in training technical specialists and the mutual provision of photographic information.

KYODO INTERVIEWS ARKHIPOV ON SOVIET ECONOMY

OW200039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow Oct 19 KYODO -- Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov said Wednesday that Soviet grain output will approach 200 million tons in 1983.

No comparable statistics for 1981 and 1982 have been available. U.S. statistics put Soviet grain production at 150 million tons in 1981 and 170 million tons in 1982.

Arkhipov, in an interview with KYODO news service, admitted that slow grain output weakens the Soviet economy.

Labor productivity has bottomed out and is expected to go up at least 3 percent this year, he said.

Soviet industry has suffered a heavy burden of huge energy exports to import tens of millions of grain every year, Arkhipov said.

The Kremlin will open an economic experiment at five provinces next January to expand independence of each enterprise, Arkhipov said.

The experiment is designed not to seek a free market mechanism but to obtain data to raise productivity, he said.

CHERNENKO WRITES ON WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

LD191034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0723 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Prague, 19 Oct (TASS) -- "The real achievements made in the actual building of a socialist society by the Soviet people in 66 years since the October Revolution confirm in practice the viability and effectiveness of the ideology of communists," Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, writes in an article entitled "The Ideology of Revolutionary Creation and Peace." It is published in the November edition of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

"The ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin taken as a whole," the author writes, "remain the most reliable guide for envisaging the world in which we live and will live tomorrow. In the social practice of 20 centuries, there has not been and there is still not a single process or phenomenon which cannot be explained in the light of Marxist-Leninist theory. It is a true compass for the party policy of communists."

"In internal and external politics the Soviet communists stand firmly on the positions of internationalism," Konstantin Chernenko stresses. Any sort of national limitation whatsoever is alien to our theoretical views. The allegations of certain of our critics that we have created or are creating a special "Sovietized" version of Marxism-Leninism are ludicrous. All our experience, like the experience of the other Marxist parties, shows the undoubted baselessness of any attempts to impart the character of national or regional exclusiveness to the scientific theory of the communists," the author of the articles notes.

The author writes that "external conditions, primarily the correlation of class forces in the international arena, largely determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle of communists in every country. This is a known truth.

Now there are at least three fundamental circumstances that, in our view, command particular attention. The first is the consequence of almost 40 years of the arms race, foisted on the world by imperialism. There can be no victors in nuclear war, and it is impossible to achieve any political aims with its aid." The second circumstance, Konstantin Chernenko notes, entails the unprecedented expansion of the variety of problems and tasks that have to be solved by communists in various countries and regions, not least engendered by the uneven nature of the development of the world revolutionary process. Finally, the third circumstance is that, as Yuriy Andropov said at the June plenum, the future of mankind now depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of the struggle for the hearts and minds of billions of people in the world. There is not a shadow of exaggeration in presenting the issue in this way, the article notes.

"All the CPSU's ideological work is now taking place under the broad slogan of strengthening the unity of word and action. This is nothing other than putting Lenin's demand for the unbreakable unity of the communists' ideological and organizational work into the language of contemporary practice. This task, we know, cannot be solved finally. It has to be solved constantly, taking account of changing conditions, with concern for perfecting the entire style and atmosphere of internal party life, giving timely, well-founded, and realistic replies to urgent questions posed by life. In solving this task, the party strengthens its authority and acts in the manner called for by its role as the leading political force in a socialist society," the article states in conclusion.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES JOINT MEETING OF MOSCOW BODIES

LD191854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Muscovites are greeting the 66th October anniversary with outstanding work. The 9-month plan in industry has been fulfilled ahead of time. Construction workers have worked well, tasks have been fulfilled in transportation, in municipal management, and in the area of services.

These facts were presented today at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, and the Bureau of the Moscow City Komsomol Committee. The results of Moscow's competition in the third quarter of the year were judged. First place was awarded to Kuntsevskiy District. Second and third places were taken by Krasnogvardeyskiy and Perovskiy Districts.

Comrade Grishin spoke at the meeting.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS 19 OCT SOIREE HONORING ACTRESS

LD192126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Today the theater community marked the 130th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian and Soviet actress, Mariya Nikolayevna Yermolova. She was the first of the Soviet masters of the theater to be awarded the honorary title of national artist of the republic. Today there was a jubilee soiree at the USSR State Small Academic Theater, with which the whole of Yermolova's artistic life was connected.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was present.

MARSHAL KULIKOV PAYS 1-DAY VISIT TO ARMENIA

WA18100 [Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in its 30 September edition carries on page 1 a 400-word ARMENPRESS report titled "The visit of Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov to Armenia." The article describes Kulikov's one-day itinerary, which included visits to a Yerevan theater, the construction site of a sports and cultural center, an industrial collective, and a trip on Lake Sevan.

The article also summarizes Kulikov's remarks on the Soviet economy and the "difficult international situation." "From our side," Kulikov notes, "it would be unallowable to risk the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist commonwealth, and to make it dependent upon 'the peace-loving assurances' of the advocates of a nuclear arms race."

While in Armenia, Kulikov met with Armenian CP Central Committee First Secretary K.S. Demirchyan; Bureau Members F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, and L.N. Nersesyan; Yu.V. Shatalin; Commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov; and other responsible military and party officials.

KAPITANOV MEETS UZBEKISTAN OFFICIALS, WORKERS

GF181458 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Ivan Kapitanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived in Uzbekistan. Today, he acquainted himself with the work by the Andizhan Party Organization aimed at realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the assertions put forward by Yuriy Andropov.

Ivan Kapitanov traveled to the kolkhoz named after the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in [name indistinct] Rayon. During his talks with toilers and machinery workers, the importance of realizing the obligation shouldered by Uzbek cottongrowers to deliver 6 million tons of cotton to the state was emphasized. Comrade Kapitanov drew the attention of the kolkhoz workers to the importance of developing cotton cultivation.

During his stay in the Andizhan Oblast, Comrade Kapitanov visited the Andizhan [word indistinct] complex, the [words indistinct], and the Moscow Cotton-Cleansing Factory. In his talks with workers, technicians, and party and soviet aktivs, the importance of the demand put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for increasing the pace of the production of high quality products was emphasized. Textile workers and cottongrowers explained the work they have been carrying out. They also explained that they deem it their main duty to utilize existing plans and opportunities for upgrading production and [words indistinct], including raising the quality in the field of cotton cultivation.

Accompanying Comrade Kapitanov to Andizhan Oblast were Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Nikolay Tarasov, minister of USSR light industry; and (?Anisimkin), secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

LATVIAN CHRISTIANS, OPPOSITIONISTS TRIED

DW191409 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Oct 83 p 7

[Gregor Kondek report]

[Excerpts] Kiev -- For more than 3 months, one political trial has followed another in Latvia. In this way, the Soviets are trying to counteract the protests by young Christians, nationalists, and other oppositionists. The Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR has now scheduled a trial, a test case as informed circles believe, against the practicing Baptists Janis Veveris (29) and Janis Rozkalns (34).

According to people close to the Riga public prosecutor, the two Christians will be accused of "state crimes." The trial is to last until 10 November. More than 50 "witnesses" will be questioned.

In the first trial of Latvian oppositionists and Christians on 12 August, the 52-year-old nurse Lidiya Doronina was sentenced for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" to 5-years' imprisonment in a labor camp and to 3-years' exile.

In a second trial on 15-23 September, 52-year-old Ints Calitis was also sentenced for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" to 6-years' imprisonment.

RSFSR PROCURATOR ON LABOR OFFENCES, DISCIPLINE

LD171707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 17 Oct 83

[From the "Man and Law" program]

[Summary] B.V. Kravtsov, RSFSR procurator, talks about recent legislation to improve labor and production discipline and cites several examples of individuals brought to trial.

"Defective output has many different aspects and the harm it causes is vast. It includes output which is not in accord with the demands of the consumers and wastes raw material, labor, and power resources. Defective output also causes society moral loss. People who participate in the production of poor quality output get used to an irresponsible attitude to work; some begin to suppose that it is not incumbent to work with total commitment. Theft, misappropriation, doctoring the books corrupt and deprave people.

"And the public danger of these crimes rises manifold if they are committed by economic managers. Recently a group of officials was brought to trial. (Zhuzhdin) and (Petrov), deputy chairmen of Leningrad Oblast Agricultural Equipment Association; and (Sklyarskiy), head of Mobile Mechanized Column No 188, were brought strictly to account. They had signed a faked document on the readiness of an industrial project -- the (Severskiy) auto-repair works near Leningrad, which went into operation only on paper. Alongside them in the dock were (Barashkov), chief of the RSFSR Main Administration for State Agricultural Equipment Works; (Sigal), head of Trust No 49; (Nikiforov), director of the works under construction; (Mikhaylov), chief engineer; and heads of other economic organizations.

"The court studied the circumstances of the case in detail. Everything here turned out to be fictitious -- the document of the state acceptance commission on the completion of the construction of the enterprise, the commission itself, and the signatures of many offficials. The judicial collegium for criminal affairs of the Leningrad Oblast court found them all guilty. They will have to make good the damage caused."

The law makes individuals responsible for losses they cause by producing defective goods and by careless work, but unfortunately many enterprises make this ineffective by writing off the losses at the expense of the enterprise.

Violation of supply contracts is a major cause of losses. "Last year the state arbitration service of Kemerovo Oblast investigated over 2,000 cases connected with the violation of contract discipline in the supply of products and goods to a value of R135 million. Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine alone over 300 times failed to fulfill orders. The West Siberian Metallurgical Works, the Kuzbasselektromotor Association, and many enterprises of the local food and light industries systematically violated contract obligations."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES THRIFT CAMPAIGN

PM180803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Thrift Policy"]

[Text] Press reports about the commissioning of new plants, factories, and large workshops have long been familiar. The national economy is developing continuously and becoming broader in scale. Each year industry and other sectors need more and more material resources. The country now uses raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy worth approximately R1.5 billion per day. To replenish stocks, uninhabited regions of Siberia and the Far East have to be opened up, pipelines, highways, and railroads have to be laid, and new cities and settlements built under difficult conditions. This is not cheap. That is why a strict thrift policy everywhere and in everything is one of the most important problems now.

Over 2 years ago the party and government adopted a resolution entitled "On Stepping Up Economies and Rational Use of Raw Materials, Fuel, Energy, and Other Material Resources." This document defines the campaign for thrift as a very important economic and political task and provides a clear program for its fulfillment. Everyone can understand such attention paid to one aspect of our economic management.

"Thrift and a zealous attitude to the people's property are now the test of the reality of our plans," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. "And a whole system of practical measures is needed, primarily from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, ministries, and departments, to ensure that it is passed. There is much work to be done by all party committees and organizations."

The campaign for thrift is developing on an increasingly broad scale. Educational work has been stepped up everywhere. Output prime cost and material spending limits have been introduced this year into the category of major planned indicators of the work of enterprises, production associations, and ministries as a whole. The scale of direct allocations of saved resources to labor collectives' economic incentive funds has also been determined. Each worker's material interest in a thrifty attitude to the people's property has been increased. This is yielding fruit. In comparison with the first 6 months last year, costs per ruble of commodity output in industry fell perceptibly in the same period this year, which made it possible to save more than R1 billion.

Party and trade union organizations must attentively study and generalize advanced workers' experience and make it the property of all collectives. The initiative of advanced enterprises in Kharkov, which launched competition under the slogan "Fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan target without increasing the consumption of resources," is of great value. Much is being done by rationalizers, inventors, and thrift stations in Moscow,

Leningrade,Kiev, and other cities. Metallurgy workers from Zhdanov's Azovstal Plant were among the first in the sector to organize the comprehensive processing of scrap: They extract metal from it and produce pumice, ballast, fertilizers, mineralized slabs, and other output. The normative method of planning and accounting expenditure has been a reliable means of reducing output prime cost for the collective of Sverdlovsk's Turbomotornyy Zavod Production Association.

Thrift is a communist feature and must be fostered in each person painstakingly, constantly, and demandingly. This must be borne in mind because there are enterprises which pay lip service to thrift but in practice are careless. Material costs per ruble of output for the first 6 months were above the set targets in the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and a number of other ministries. This resulted in the loss of hundreds of millions of rubles. The situation must be rectified as quickly as possible.

The squandering of coal, gas, petroleum products, thermal energy, and electricity must not be tolerated. It is no secret that major overconsumption of fuel is occurring at some thermal power stations and ferrous metallurgy enterprises. Considerable reserves exist for savings in housing and municipal services, which account for over 20 percent of the country's total fuel and energy costs. Many small, uneconomical boilers still exist in cities and settlements where fuel expenditure norms are by no means scientifically validated. However, if the matter is taken up seriously and comprehensively, better labor results can be achieved with reduced costs. The Lithuanian SSR is setting a good example. Last year alone, its housing and municipal services saved more than 15 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and over 4,000 metric tons of fuel.

Order must also be established more quickly at construction sites where much cement, bricks, galss, timber, and metal structures are still being lost and waste has not been eliminated. A recent comprehensive check on a number of agricultural organizations revealed quite a few incidents of this kind. Last year the Khabarovsk Kray "Tselinstroy" Administration, for example, sold 62,000 bricks and 62 metric tons of cement illegally, and in the first quarter of this year construction projects were 314,000 bricks and 400 metric tons of cement short. And how many pipes, empty barrels, metal structures, and damaged equipment are being abandoned in the north by pipeline construction workers. Such incidents must be nipped in the bud and given a principled party assessment.

Each sector has now formulated programs for reducing the material- and labor-intensiveness of production and for introducing energy-saving production processes. This year alone, the task is to reduce output prime costs in the national economy by 0.3 percent and thereby to save about R2 billion. The plans are realistic. Now, with less than 3 months to go before the end of the year, it is necessary to look at what has been done, to see where matters are being slowed down and why. Competition must be launched on a broader scale to reduce prime subject cost and to monitor more strictly progress in the fulfillment of pledges.

The struggle for savings and thrift is no short-term campaign. It is the method of our economic management and one of the main means of intensifying production and increasing economic efficiency. Everyone -- from workers to ministers -- must master it to perfection.

CSA CHIEF OUTLINES DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY PLANS

PM131419 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Interview with I. Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by TASS correspondent R. Akhmetov: "Research by Demographers" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has acknowledged the expediency of conducting a selective sociodemographic survey of the population in 1985, and the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted an appropriate resolution on this question. The purposes of this important state measure are described by the chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration at the request of the TASS correspondent.

[Volodarskiy] All-union population censuses are held regularly in our country, approximately once in 10 years. The last census was in January 1979.

This will be the first time a sociodemographic survey has been carried out. It will cover approximately 14 million people living in the USSR's territory, with the exception of regions of the far north and other places where winter communications are difficult.

The survey results will help to detect changes in the composition of the country's population since the last census and will provide planning and economic organs with valuable information which they need for elaborating economic and social development plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term. And that is very important. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, Yu.V. Andropov said: "At the 26th Congress we clearly stated the need to ensure close ties between economic and social policy. That is only natural: The ultimate aim of our efforts in this economic sphere is to improve people's living conditions. We must learn, in drawing up our economic plans, in every way to take into account and reflect the most important factors in society's development -- social, national, and demographic factors."

The program for every census is, as a rule, discussed at length by scientists and experts. It affects the working people's vital interests. Whereas, until now, census forms have contained no more than 18 questions, considerably more questions will be included in the program for the sociodemographic survey. In particular, we will obtain detailed data on how the level of education, the composition of the population by age and nationalities, and the structure of manpower resources have changed. We will learn in more detail about the processes of human migration, particularly from the countryside to the cities, and about the distribution of the population in terms of sources of the means of existence.

The program for the sociodemographic survey will include new problems whose detailed study is of extremely great importance. Thus, detailed data will be obtained on how effectively the party and government resolution on measures to strengthen state assistance to families with children is being implemented.

As is well known, the potential for bringing new manpower resources into social production is falling. The forthcoming survey will provide an opportunity to characterize more fully the population employed in household work and on personal plots, broken down by sex and age, and will help to determine what proportion could work and under what conditions. It is mainly a question of housewives who have stopped their labor activity because of the birth of a child, and mothers of large families. The survey forms will show which of them are ready to enter production on conditions, say, that the children are placed in creches and kindergartens, or that work at home or part-time work is offered. This information will provide important material for the rational utilization of manpower.

The survey materials will also promote the implementation of an effective demographic policy. Its aim is to ensure normal population reproduction, to help strengthen the family, and to create favorable conditions for combining motherhood with active participation by women in labor and social activity by granting privileges to women with children and to large families.

The party and government are implementing a system of measures aimed at resolving demographic policy. In particular, working women are granted partially paid leave to care for a child until the age of 1 year. They are given a grant as a lump sum on the birth of a child. But because of a number of factors the natural population growth is not taking place as quickly as we could wish. In 1982 it was 8.8 per thousand in the country as a whole. In the RSFSR the indicator fell to 5.9 per thousand, and in Belorussia it was 6.7. It is higher in many other republics. From the standpoint of prospects for society's development it is important to increase the birth rate and ensure stable population reproduction.

In this connection in the course of the sociodemographic survey detailed information will be obtained on the stability of families in the cities and countryside and the number of marriages and divorces. These questions will be studied in conjunction with other factors: age, level of education, housing conditions. As is well known, in general marriage has "grown younger" in the country. In 1981 half the bridegrooms were under 24 years of age and half the brides were under 22.5 years. A significant proportion of wives have children in the first years of family life. Helping the young family to grow stronger by means of providing good housing conditions and granting privileges and loans is one of the most important avenues in our demographic policy. The survey results will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of measures pursued under this policy and elaborate measures to improve it.

In terms of the scale of housing construction, our country has no equal in the world. Today about 80 percent of the urban population live in individual apartments. But we do have our problems. Many families are still living in communal apartments or rent housing from private individuals. The survey will help to determine precisely those economic regions to which resources for expanding housing construction should be channeled first and foremost.

Of course, these examples do not exhaustively cover the significance and tasks of the sociodemographic survey, L. Volodarskiy stressed. The generalized information obtained will also be used for resolving other practical tasks. Many concerns lie ahead. Much complex preparatory work lies ahead in order to implement the selective survey, and this work has already been launched by the USSR Central Statistical Administration in cooperation with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the relevant ministries and departments.

PROBE RADAR MAPS HIDDEN AREAS OF VENUS

LD191718 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Soviet science and engineering industry scored a new major success in the exploration of the planets of the solar system. The "Venera-15" Soviet interplanetary probe, now orbitting Venus as its artificial satellite, made and transmitted to Earth world's first ever radar pictures of the areas of Venus which cannot be observed from Earth.

The "Venera-15" Soviet automatic space probe entered an orbit around Venus October 10. The main purpose of the flight is a comprehensive remote study of the surface of the planet and its atmosphere.

In accordance with the flight program, "Venera-15" conducted the first radar probe session October 16. During the session, using its side view radar, "Venera-15" obtained a high-resolution display of a region adjacent to the pole with an area of more than one million square kilometers. On the picture one discerns impact craters, hills, major fractures, benches [as received], mountain ridges, and details of the relief with sizes varying from one to two kilometers. The picture shows geological formations different in nature pointing to a long period of active tectonic life of the planet and the complexity of geological processes taking place. The results of the probe are of paramount importance for the study of the geological history of Venus, just like that of Earth.

During the first month of the flight of the "Venera-15" station it is planned to adjust the trajectory of its movement with a view to forming a working orbit.

After that "Venera-15" is to begin a systematic radio probing of the planet, including detailed radiomapping through the cloud cover of areas of its surface near the northern pole, and also a comprehensive study of the atmosphere and the surface of planet along the flight path. At the same time preparations will begin for experiments with the "Venera-16" station.

According to telemetric data, the onboard systems and scientific instrumentation of the probes are functioning normally. Information received from the artificial Venus satellites is being processed and studied.

Scientists Explain New Data

LD192328 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Tikhomirov video report]

[Text] [Tikhomirov] When 222 years ago Lomonosov first discovered an atmosphere on Venus he cried out with joy when he saw in the telescope a lilac ringlet around the planet at the moment when it passed the edge of the solar disc. Now, imagine how the hearts of our scientists were beating last Sunday at the instant when they first saw Venus's north pole. It is already possible to state for a certainty that the detailed nature of our ideas of Venus will be a hundred times more accurate than is depicted here on this most recent map of the planet [points to map of Venus on screen]. The potential of the radar system of our station is such that sectors are being registered with an accuracy of up to 1 or 2 km and altitudes to an accuracy of up to 50 meters.

See this blank spot [refers to map]? That is the north pole of Venus. Before 16 October absolutely nothing was known about it. The pencil line on the map is the route of the first survey, just like a chink through which we first got a glimpse of the polar region.

[V.I. Barsukov, director of the Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences] We can see here manifestations of very intensive tectonic processes [photograph on screen]. This black strip visible here is some sort of residual formation, that is, the course of a very deep, very powerful fracture with a width of about 1.5-2 km and extending for something in the order of 60-70 km.

[Tikhomirov] As we can see now, on the Earth this would be the region where the Artic Ocean is situated on our planet.

[Barsukov] Yes, that is approximately so. It is an area of high mountains. It is a continent which is approximately 1.5-2 km times the size of Australia, which towers in a sharp projection over a hilly plain -- the projection being about 5 km in extent. On the surface of the projection is a mountain plateau reminiscent of Tibet. This is surrounded by large Himalayan-type mountain structures.

[Tikhomirov] Compared with the Earth, what is it most like -- our North Pole or the South Pole, the Antarctic?

[Barsukov] It is not similar to either of them. It is similar to Tibet and the Himalayas, if one imagines it surrounded by an ocean.

[Tikhomirov] Nonetheless, the designers prepared a fine gift, did they not?

[Barsukov] Yes, a wonderful gift. This is the first time that we have succeed in acquiring radar shots of the surface. It is the first time that a radio-map has been obtained and the first time that a thermal map has been obtained with a huge section of the surface which is not visible from the Earth by any means. The polar region cannot be studied from Earth. Second, it is an image, but nonetheless the image is the goal itself, which is perception.

[Tikhomirov] That is to say it is indeed the part of Venus that is turned away from Earth and out of vision. It is not possible to investigate it by means of radio-telescopes on Earth, is it?

[Barsukov] Even those attempts being made by American specialists from Arecibo using the largest radio-telescope, which is situated in the crater of a volcano on the island of Puerto Rico, have only encompassed the region approximately between latitude 60 and 69 degrees north. Compared with the Earth, this is approximately Moscow's latitude.

[A.F. Bogomlev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences] We are very pleased that our magnificent antenna and receiving station and, the most important thing, the complex lateral devices on the space vehicle have all been functioning excellently.

[Tikhomirov] And when the first station finishes working, the other station will begin working, and there will already be a preliminary map of the northern hemisphere of Venus.

[Bogomolov] Yes, the map will be created in a consistent way, that is to say, each day we will add and enter this information, namely a strip 150-km wide and 9,000-km long.

TASS REPORTS 20 OCT LAUNCH OF VERTIKAL-II PROBE

LD200922 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A geophysical space probe, named Vertikal 11, was launched from the Soviet Union's European part today at 7:25 Moscow time.

The launching of the space probe from the middle lacitudes to the height of about 500 kilometres has been carried out in line with a programme of cooperation among socialist countries in the field of space exploration for peaceful purposes.

The geophysical probe Vertikal II is intended to continue all-round studies of the sun's shortwave radiation.

A high altitude astrophysical module, which separated from the probe at the height of 95 kilometres during its ascent, contained research equipment designed by specialists from Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

During descent, a retrievable container separated from the astrophysical module at the height of 95 kilometres, carrying the research equipment and results of measurements. The container landed with the help of a parachute system.

Specialists from Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia prepared the research equipment for launching.

Research organisations of the countries which participated in the joint experiment have started processing information obtained.

BRIEFS

NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL -- January 1984 will see publication of the first number of a popular science journal of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences: ENERGY, ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY, AND ECOLOGY [ENERGIYA, EKONOMIKA, TEKHNIKA, EKOLOGIYA]. It is the only such journal in our country and is of interest to experts of the most varied field. It will have articles by distinguished scientists on problems of development of Soviet power engineering, on discoveries and research in this field and in environmental protection. There will be much on creation of the first power stations and on scientists and fantasy. There will be much for do-it-yourself fans [domashniye umeltsy] -- hints on repair of electrical appliances, etc. It will be a monthly illustrated publication. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 83 LD]